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CONGRESS.

SENATOR MORRILL ON THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-day made a strong speech on the subject of finance. The Senate was full, and he was listened to with great attention. The speech was conservative, and decidedly in opposition to inflation. He declared himself not to be wedded to any particular plan for the resumption of specie payments, but thought any one of a dozen schemes proposed better than the policy of doing nothing. He dwelt with great force upon the necessity of having an elastic circulating medium, and this elasticity he believes can be best secured by placing our currency squarely on a specie basis. He said that resumption is possible within a few weeks or months without producing further financial disasters. Adherence to irredeemable paper currency he deems to be an invitation to further panics. Mr. Morrill's speech presents the views of a large number of Conservative financiers. It is thought their attempts to secure a return to specie payments, however, will hardly result at present in anything further than preventing an extensive inflation of the currency. Nor do they expect much more. If the conservatives in finance can withstand the pressure of the inflationists for a few weeks, or till after the holidays, they may then have strength to take some positive step toward resumption.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

It was decided to-day not to press the case of Mr. Pinchback further, and the resolution for his admission upon credentials was tabled. Mr. Cox, of New-York, however, brought up the Louisiana question again by a resolution providing that Mr. Davidson, of the Fourth District, should be admitted upon his credentials. In the course of his speech he took occasion to refer to his Greeley colleagues as belonging to the party of the dead. His motion was defeated, the name of G. L. Smith, the Representative whom he opposed, having been substituted for the name of his candidate, and then passed by a vote of 164 yeas to 94 nays. This sends the contested election cases from the States of West Virginia and Louisiana to the new Committee of Elections, of which H. Boardman Smith, of New-York, was made Chairman. This committee was appointed in order that it might proceed with the very considerable business before it. In accordance with a resolution of last session the number of members of this committee was increased to eleven. None of the members appointed have ever before served upon the Committee on Elections. The papers in the various cases were placed on the Speaker's desk for reference.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The major portion of the time of the House was occupied in debate upon the contested election cases from West Virginia. There are Republican and Democratic contestants for the seats from the First and Second Districts. The question of the admission of either set is purely one of law. The facts are these: In 1873 there were two elections for Representatives in that State—one in August, the other in October. In the same year, prior to August, a new constitution was adopted, before the adoption of this Constitution, and now, the day fixed by the Legislature for the Congressional elections is a day certain in October of each year. The Constitutional Convention which framed the new Constitution provided that the next Congressional election should be held upon August 4, on which day the Constitution was to be submitted to the people for ratification. On that day the Constitution was so submitted, and ratified, and the Republican members from these districts elected. The Democrats, construing the law differently, elected their representatives on the day in October formerly fixed by the Legislature as the time for such election. The Constitution of the United States provides that the Legislature of each State shall prescribe the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives. The validity of the election of the members claiming to have been elected in August and October respectively depends upon the determination of two questions: First, whether a Constitutional Convention, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, is a Legislature; second, whether the term "general election" in the laws of West Virginia would not apply to the election day in August, on which the Constitution was ratified and on which was the next general election day rather than to the day in October. The legal opinions of the House differed upon the question. Mr. Marshall, on the Democratic side, agreed with the majority of the speakers on the Republican side, that the election in August, and not that in October was the valid one. Arguments were drawn from the almost uniform practice of the House to show that a constitutional convention has constantly been regarded as in the highest sense a legislative body, and it was urged that the word "Legislature" in the Constitution does not mean a technical Legislature, but the law-making power of the State. This power is indifferently called "Legislature," "General Assembly," or "Convention." The preponderance of opinion was evidently in favor of acknowledging the validity of the August election, but after nearly three hours' debate, the House, by a large vote, determined not to press the case upon its *prima facie* claims, and referred the four credentials to the Committee on Elections, which was subsequently appointed.

THE BACK-PAY QUESTION.

The question of back pay, and the bill to be reported by the Republican Caucus Committee was discussed upon the floor during the entire day. There seems to be little doubt in Republican circles that a repeal bill, in some form, will pass the House by an overwhelming majority. Whether the bill to be reported by the committee will pass in its present shape is not so clear. Some objection is made to the feature providing that the law shall take effect the 4th of March last. To this those earnestly favoring the repeal reply that the retroactive feature is quite as proper in a bill to reduce as in a bill to increase salaries. It is not proposed to call upon members to refund the money received since March 4, but to retain their pay until an equal amount shall have accrued.

THE KASSON BILL.

The Kasson bill, which it is now the purpose to introduce to-morrow, has been somewhat modified since the dispatches of yesterday. The bill in substance provides for the entire repeal of the salaries of all persons benefited by the recent Increase law. This includes Cabinet officers and bureau officers. It is proposed to cover into the Treasury the amount of increase received since March 4 last, by withholding future payment of salaries until the amount has accumulated. It is also provided that all Justices of the Supreme Court, appointed after the passage of this bill, shall receive the former compensation. This would result in the curious anomaly of Judges sitting upon the same bench and holding the same rank receiving different compensation. The limitations of the Constitution prevent the reduction of the salaries of the President and of the Justices of the Supreme Court. This bill goes still further, and provides that after the expiration of the term of the present President the salary of the President shall be reduced to $25,000. The members of the Caucus Committee have agreed to report this bill, although several members of the committee do not indorse all the provisions. Many of the older members to-night openly pronounce against many of the features of this bill. They maintain that it proposes a reduction of the salaries from $500 to $1,000 below the old compensation, without considering the value of the franking privilege. They declare that while they are willing to vote for the average old salary, without the franking privilege, they do not think their constituents desire a reduction below that sum. The provision relative to covering in the pay received since March 4, and withholding future pay until the sum has accumulated, is considered especially objectionable. It is stated that it would be impracticable for some members to comply with such a provision. When the bill is introduced, some of the old leaders will oppose it in its present shape, and insist upon important modifications.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The nomination of Attorney General Williams to be Chief Justice will not be acted upon till the Senate committees have been elected, and a report from the Judiciary Committee has been made to the Senate. This has been spoken of as an unusual course to be pursued where a Senator or Ex-Senator has been nominated by the President. In such cases the confirmation is made immediately, without reference to a committee. The ground of this custom is that Senators must be fully acquainted with the character and ability of any one of their colleagues, and that examination by a committee is unnecessary. The office of Chief Justice is made an exception to this practice. There is no precedent for confirmation to this office without the formality of the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. If Mr. Williams had been nominated for any other office, his confirmation would have been immediate. The reference to a committee is no indication whatever of opposition to his confirmation.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The announcement of the committees of the House which was expected to-morrow, may not be made till Friday or Monday. Gen. Stephen Hurlburt, of Illinois, proposes a new House Committee on Inland Commerce and Transportation to consider more properly the great question of inland transportation.

MR. DAWES' REDEMPTION BILL.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the United States loan of 1858. The phraseology of the law under which this loan was authorized is such that the holders, at their option, can demand payment after Jan. 1, 1874. As there has been no appropriation made either in the act authorizing the loan or subsequently, for the payment of principal, and as there is no law for determining the pleasure of the United States as to the payment of these bonds, it is deemed desirable that some provision be made for their redemption. It is understood that many of the holders of these bonds are willing to exchange them for bonds of the new loan.

THE FIRST CASE BEFORE THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The first case which the Elections Committee will consider is that of Mr. Shanks, of Indiana. The facts are admitted, and are so simple a brief consideration will enable the committee to present a report. The committee will meet to-morrow morning. There is a strong feeling in the House in favor of seating Mr. Shanks, and, if the report of the committee is favorable, action will be pressed to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Nithvale flour mills at Ayr, Ontario, owned by James Piper, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. A man named John Watson, in assisting to extinguish the flames, was burned to death. The loss is about $15,000.

The ship St. Luce, which went ashore at Kamonraska, Canada, during the late gale, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, together with a valuable cargo. She had been put into Winter quarters, the crew having left her on Saturday.

The house and store owned and occupied by A. T. Shockford, at Barnstead Centre, N. H., was burned Tuesday night by an incendiary, the family barely escaping with their lives. Insured for $600 on stock and $200 on furniture. The loss is unknown.

A destructive fire occurred at Greece City, Penn., on Tuesday, destroying thirty buildings, consisting of stores, dwellings, three hotels, and the Producers' Bank. Loss $90,000; partially insured.

Capron's shoddy mill, at Uxbridge, Mass., with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

CAPTURE OF STOCK THIEVES BY THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Telegrams received here announce the capture by Lieut. Kerr, of the Sixth Cavalry, with twenty-five men of Company E, Sixth Cavalry, of a number of thieves, who have been depredating in Indian Territory for some months, running off stock stolen from Kansas into Texas, and from Texas into Kansas and Missouri. Lieut. Kerr and his force acted as a *posse comitatus* to assist a Deputy Marshal in serving warrants upon the gang. They were eight in number, and were surrounded by the Marshal and the troops near Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, having with them seventy horses and mules, and about 200 cattle. No shots were fired as the thieves made no resistance. They were taken into custody by the Marshal and will be tried for grand larceny by the civil courts. The troops protected the raiders after their capture, as several Texans, who discovered their property in the hands of the gang, were disposed to execute summary vengeance without waiting for legal trial.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—The commission to investigate the official conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith adjourned to-day for the second time, at the request of parties here, who have no charges ready, and ask time to prepare them.

THE BRENTON'S REEF LIGHT-SHIP ADRIFT.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 3.—The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, Capt. A. G. Simmons, commander, in making her Eastern passage, and upon reaching the station for the Brenton's Reef light-ship, outside of Newport Harbor, found the buoys at their anchors, but no light-ship in sight. A dense fog prevailed, but hearing the faint sound of a bell to the northward, and believing it to be from the light-ship, the steamer was headed to the northward and careful progress made until the light-ship was overtaken at Beaver Tail just as she was nearing the rocks which line the coast in that vicinity. The Newport took the light-ship in tow to a safe anchorage in the outer harbor of Newport, and proceeded on her passage, arriving at Fall River at 7:20 o'clock A. M.—three hours late.

WASHINGTON.

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court has already disposed of 125 cases at this session, and is very rapidly calling through the docket. The vacancy in the Chief Justiceship has occasioned considerable embarrassment in the court, for the general distribution of all cases is placed under the control of the presiding Judge, and, in the absence of such officer, business cannot be as rapidly performed. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, has been confined to his house for two weeks from severe pneumonia.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, a very large number of nominations and promotions made during the recess, as follows:

Lieut. Col. George Crook, to be Brigadier General; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, to be Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Minister to Japan; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be Minister to the United States of Colombia; George Williamson, of Louisiana, to be Minister to the Central American States; J. M. Read, Jr., to be Minister to Greece; A. T. A. Torbet, of Delaware, to be Consul General at Paris; James F. Stratton, to be Surveyor General for California, vice Hardenburgh, resigned.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—A. P. Ketchum, for the Ninth New-York District; J. P. Curtis, for the Thirteenth New-York District; J. A. Henry, for the Tenth New-York District; B. Deval, for the Twenty-sixth New-York District; J. P. Hooker, for the Nineteenth New-York District; Max Weber, for the Second New-York District; R. F. Lathrop, for the Fourteenth New-York District; E. Ruhe, for the Sixth Pennsylvania District; D. F. Williams, for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District; W. B. Elliott, for the First Pennsylvania District; E. A. Chase, for the Twelfth Pennsylvania District; D. F. Hollister, for the Second Connecticut District; B. F. Wallis, for the Ninth Massachusetts District. Charles Gilpin, Surveyor of Customs for Baltimore, Md.

Postmasters.—Chas. B. Talbot, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. C. Hegley, at Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Clara A. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. S. S. Farrell, at Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, at Louisville, Ky.

Indian Inspectors.—Wm. Vandever, of Iowa; J. C. O'Conner, of New-York; E. C. Kemble, of New-York; J. W. Daniels, of Minnesota; J. D. Bevier, of Michigan.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The President has designated Surveyor R. H. Stevenson and Assistant Treasurer Wm. E. Davis to be associate members of the Civil Service Board in Cincinnati, and Assistant A. G. Edwards and Deputy Surveyor H. P. Wyman to be associate members of the board at St. Louis. Charles Lyman, of the Treasury Board, will act as substitute for the Chief Examiner in the examinations soon to be held in St. Louis and Cincinnati. The candidates for examination in St. Louis, about seventy in number, are summoned to appear on the 9th inst.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in adjourned session this morning, but the committee appointed to revise the standing committees was not ready to report, and the caucus adjourned until to-morrow.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was also held to-day, to designate who shall fill the respective vacancies left by the majority for the minority representation on committees. The list not being received from the Republican caucus nothing was done but to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed by the Republican Senate caucus to-day to revise the standing committees of that body have completed their duties. Although the committee decline to furnish information to the press in advance of their report to the caucus, it has been ascertained from a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the committee will be the same as at the organization of the Senate in March last, namely: Cameron, Chairman; Norton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and Schurz. Boutwell, who entered the Senate after the organization of the committees in March, will go on either the Committee of Commerce or Finance. There will be probably twelve changes in all. Vacancies are left in the list, to be filled, at the suggestion of the Democratic Senators, as heretofore, among which is the chairmanship of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, formerly occupied by Mr. Casserly, the Democrats being allowed the chairmanships of two committees, namely, the Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills. Senator Thurman is now Chairman of the former committee. The Liberal Republicans have signified their wish that the Republicans do not class them as Democrats, and will accept such places as may be assigned them on the committees by the caucus. Senator Sumner will, it is said to-night, be appointed on a committee by the Republicans—perhaps as a member of a contemplated new committee.

MR. MAYNARD SERENADED.

Representative Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded to-night at the Ebbitt House. Among those in the room adjoining the balcony from which he spoke were President Grant and several members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and Representatives. In the course of his remarks he said that the people of Tennessee would see for themselves whether the present agitation on the subject of Cuban affairs boded war or peace. They have read the protocol, which was honorable to the United States and not dishonorable to Spain, and will look to the President as a leader of peace in this transaction, while they will not forget the wisdom and caution of the Secretary of State, through whom the instrument was consummated.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE BACK-PAY STEAL.

The Democratic Congressmen request a statement to be made that it is not true, as telegraphed hence, that the resolution of Mr. Holman, in the Democratic caucus on Saturday night, declaring that no man who was implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal or Salary bill should be voted for as Speaker, was defeated by a vote of the caucus. The resolution was ruled out of order by the Chairman, on the ground that the caucus had no power to control by a resolution the vote of any member. Upon this ruling being made and sustained, Mr. Holman withdrew his motion, with but two dissentients.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE—OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE WITH THE PLATE COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following extracts are made from the diplomatic correspondence:

Our Minister to the Argentine Republic reports to the Department of State certain difficulties and obstructions which militate against an increase of commerce between the United States and the River Plate countries. Not to speak of the want of direct steam communication he mentions, first: The necessity that all freight sent by steamer from New-York to the River Plate must be landed at Rio, pay various Custom-house charges and pass a tedious Custom-house process. Even the houses of business that have responsible agents at Rio have their goods delayed there from two to four months. Six months is not an unusual delay for packages of valuable merchandise which has been shipped by steam in hope of a quick arrival. The second obstruction is the neglect and refusal of the United States line of steamers from New-York to Rio to encourage the quick passage of freight and mails to the River Plate. If the mail could arrive regularly and promptly, it would enable merchants to place a greater confidence in their transactions with their correspondents in the States, and consequently increase the amount of these transactions. If small packages of merchandise, and especially samples, could be sent by steamer without delay, at Rio it would cause a very large increase of orders for certain classes of goods, and create a market for many articles that are now practically excluded from these countries.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

It is understood, although our Minister cannot speak with certainty, that the cost to Brazil alone in the Paraguayan war was not less than $600,000,000. The independence of Paraguay is nominal rather than actual. The obligation imposed upon her people by the recognition of the Brazilian indemnity is far beyond their ability to meet.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Minister Low informs the Department of State that the Prince and Ministers of China have on several occasions expressed their satisfaction at the generous and kind reception of the thirty Chinese students which left in June last for the United States, and the sending of the second installment two months earlier than the date originally fixed on shows that the undertaking has thus far more than met the expectations of its promoters.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence that the Haytian Government, in August last, expressed its desire for a treaty of peace with San Domingo, but the Dominican Government refused to listen to the proposition, until the Haytians shall have plainly shown by their acts they desire to live as good neighbors.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Our Minister to Ecuador suggests the establishment of American shipping connections as the means requisite for the restoration of Spanish-American commerce. The matter of imports will amount to nothing when such lines are afforded. As naturally as rivers seek the sea will Spanish-American commerce turn to North American marts when the proper aqueducts are afforded.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Our Minister at Berlin says the German Government would probably take measures for such a change in the laws as would subject emigrant agents to more stringent control, if not prohibit them altogether. Meanwhile the Saxon Government, without awaiting the result of the deliberations of the Government of the Empire, has already issued an order expelling from its territory all agents of emigration who do not possess the right of German citizenship.

THE COOLIE TRADE AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Secretary of State in June last addressed a letter to our Minister at the Hawaiian Islands, against the importation of coolies, saying it is a grave consideration for the Government of those islands, whether they will so far brave public opinion elsewhere as to incur the imputation of countenancing that which is virtually the slave trade under another name, for the purpose of supplying the labor demand.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

THE ELECTION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR POSTPONED A WEEK.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The State Senate having failed to elect their permanent officers to-day, has adjourned until to-morrow. In the Assembly M. M. Estee, of San Francisco, (Independent, Anti-Railroad Democrat,) was elected Speaker, and Loughborough, of El Dorado County, was chosen Clerk. The chief competitor of the latter in the monopoly interest was Marcus D. Boruck, who is defeated. Some excitement was caused yesterday by the action of Boruck, who, as Clerk of the last Assembly, was temporarily presiding, pending the organization. A motion for an adjournment had been made from the monopoly side of the House, evidently for the purpose of gaining time to effect arrangements between the opponents of Booth for Senator, and Boruck, refusing to recognize a call for the yeas and nays, arbitrarily declared the motion for adjournment carried. His conduct was rebuked to-day by a resolution of the Assembly.

The Senate meets at noon to-day to make another effort to organize permanently.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The action of Chief Clerk Boruck in declaring the Assembly adjourned yesterday, thereby preventing an organization, has resulted in postponing the Senatorial election until one week from to-day.

KENTUCKY.

GOV. LESLIE'S MESSAGE—HIS REMARKS ON THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—Gov. Leslie, in a message delivered yesterday to the Legislature, takes earnest and decided grounds against the lawlessness existing in some counties of the State, saying that while he has no authority to call out the Militia, as it conflicts with the regular constabulary force of the district disturbed, yet recommends the appointment of a Commissioner to proceed to the disordered districts and secure the arrest of the parties guilty of either complicity or connivance with the Kuklux. Concerning the colored people the Governor says:

> While our colored population are struggling so earnestly, and with a measure of hopeful success, to educate their children, it occurs to me that we should shape out for them a system of schools, and offer them at least the countenance of our approval in their efforts toward improvement. In each of the annual messages I have heretofore delivered to the General Assembly, I called attention to this subject, and made recommendations suggestive of my views. I now renew these recommendations, and earnestly invite your attention to this important interest. Our own sense of justice will not allow us any longer to ignore this demand.

The Governor also recommends that all companies proposing to do business in the State under the general insurance laws, shall be required to deposit in the Treasury at the beginning of each year a sum sufficient not only to pay fees but also to cover such assessments as the Commissioner may find it necessary to impose upon them to meet any deficiency in the expenses of the bureau for the year. Such provision, while affording a convenient relief to the public revenue, will impose no undue exaction upon any company.

He further advocates the encouragement of immigration and the establishment of a bureau of statistics, as in other States.

INDIAN AND MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

RANCHES ATTACKED — SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Dec. 3.—On the night of the 1st inst. a band of Indians and Mexicans attacked Gray's and Grover's ranches, situated about seventy miles from here toward the Rio Grande, and killed seven persons and carried off Gray's son. When the courier left the fighting was still going on. The scene of the bloody affray is within fifteen miles of San Diego, and near ranches containing several hundred people, who have no arms, however.

REDUCTION OF STONE-CUTTERS' WAGES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—In consequence of orders from Washington, reducing the wages of the employes at the Government granite works here, there was almost a general suspension of work this afternoon. The wages of first-class cutters were reduced from $4 50 to $3 50; of the second class, from $4 25 to $3 25; for third class, $4 to $3. The wages of the other cutters, helpers, blacksmiths, &c., were also reduced, but not in so great a proportion. The cutters held a meeting to-night to consider the subject. The proceedings were secret, but it is known that, among other things, a committee was appointed to prepare a protest against the reduction, and, if necessary, to go to Washington to urge it. The work, however, will be resumed to-morrow, and continued until the committee reports, when a final action will be taken.

THE TEXAS ELECTIONS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—Ten cities and stations, including Austin, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson, and Indianola give a net Democratic majority of 2,000. The election was quiet.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 3.—A wide range of discussion was indulged in by the Farmers' Convention to-day, embracing the subjects—sheep culture, phosphates, professional politicians in agricultural meetings, granges, the future prospects of New-Hampshire farming, savings banks, and the qualifications of candidates for office. The convention adjourned at noon.

THE VIRGINIUS.

THE EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA SUBSIDING.

A MANIFESTO FROM THE VOLUNTEER CLUB ADVISING OBEDIENCE—IMPOTENT RAGE OF INTERIOR CASINOS.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The excitement among the citizens is subsiding and tranquillity is returning.

The National Integrity Club, composed of a number of the principal members of the volunteer force, has issued a manifesto advising obedience to the authorities, and expressing confidence in the acts of Captain General Jovellar.

All the journals announce that the contemplated attempt at a demonstration against "a certain personage" will not occur, not being likely to be productive of any good results.

Señor Zulueta has telegraphed to the Spanish Casino in the interior that recent events have obliged all good Spaniards to renew their oaths to preserve the honor of Spain in the Island of Cuba. The answers are in the usual patriotic style. The Cardenas Casino calls the demands of the American Government opprobrious, and says that every Spaniard hearing them calmly degrades himself.

Newspaper discussion of the situation is more moderate and reasonable in tone. The people are advised to await events calmly. The crisis is generally considered to be past.

PROGRESS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish have, since they signed the protocol on Saturday, been in perfect accord concerning the arrangements for the restoration of the Virginius and the survivors. The port to which the Virginius shall be brought may depend upon her sea-going condition. The official information does not excite apprehension that this part of the protocol will be seriously, if at all, embarrassed. Everything thus far has been done with calmness on the part of the representatives of the two Governments.

AUGMENTING THE FORCES AT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Navy Department is still busily engaged in strengthening the forces at and about Key West and Cuba, and providing for a heavy force in these waters. Several of the most experienced engineers in the service have been in consultation with the Secretary with reference to the workings of the Engineer Department. Nearly all the important orders that are considered necessary in a time of emergency have been issued, but there is no indication whatever of a relaxation of the energy that has characterized the department since the commencement of the Spanish complications. Official reports from the senior officer at Key West represent the naval force there as strong and effective.

ABSURD REPORTS IN RELATION TO THE VIRGINIUS—ALL QUIET IN HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The officers of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamer Yazoo here, state that the assertions published and credited to Capt. L. B. Barrett, of the Yazoo, to the effect that the Virginius had been fitted out as a man-of-war, and that great alarm is felt at Havana by American citizens, are entirely false. A telegram has just been received from Capt. Barrett that everything was quiet on the Cuban coast when the Yazoo left.

CONTINUED NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The monitor Terror goes off the dry-dock at the Navy-yard this afternoon, and work on her will be hurried to completion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Lieut. Shaseer is ordered to the Hydrographic Office at Washington; Ensigns Halliday and Milton, and Midshipmen Dabney and Stanton to the Franklin; Master Garst to the iron-clad Terror; Lieut. Gibson and Passed Assistant Paymaster Hurlburt to recruiting duty at Burlington, Vt.; First Assistant Engineer Broom is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to temporary duty on the iron-clad Manhattan; Second Assistant Engineer Lalden, from the Saugus, and ordered to the Manhattan; Second Assistant Engineer Stevenson, from the Frolic, and ordered to special duty at the Morgan Iron Works at New-York.

SPANISH SENTIMENT.

A call was freely circulated among the Spanish residents of this City, yesterday, calling upon all who were in favor of "maintaining the honor and dignity of the Home Government," "and who were opposed to the protocol recently agreed to by Secretary Fish, on the part of the United States Government, and Admiral Polo, the representative of Spain, on the part of the Spanish Republic, to assemble at the residence of Feuer De Conto, editor of *El Cronista*, to give expression to their views, and to take some action on the subject. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, 8 o'clock last evening, a meeting was held at Mr. Conto's residence on Twenty-fifth street, at which some thirty or more Spanish citizens were in attendance, among the number Messrs. Verea, Miranda, Carrio, Garretta, Vega, and others well known in this City. Mr. J. Ferrer de Conto called the meeting to order, and made the principal address of the evening. He said it had been deemed advisable, in view of the recentaction of the representatives of the United States and Spanish Governments in the settlement of the difficulties arising out of the capture of the Virginius, for the Spanish residents of this City—the chief Metropolitan City in the United States—to come together and decide whether they indorsed Admiral Polo's action or not. For one, and as a Spaniard, he protested against Admiral Polo's action, and would venture to say that his views would be seconded by every leading Spaniard on this side of the Atlantic. He wished the meeting to decide whether the Virginius capture was right; whether the United States had any right to interfere. He thought not. The terms of the protocol did not meet with the views of the Spanish citizens here, nor did the Spaniards in other cities feel satisfied to have it go abroad that they acceded to the agreement. Mr. Conto said he had letters from leading Spanish citizens, who resided in several large cities in the United States, who denounced Admiral Polo's action, and it was the duty of the meeting to inform the home Government that this feeling existed here. Others addressed the meeting, and the tenor of their remarks was to the effect that the United States had no right to interfere with the execution of the prisoners on board the Virginius. They contended that, according to the treaty previously existing between the two Governments, that the men on board the Virginius, who bore arms against a nation at peace with their Government, could not claim the protection of the American flag; for by carrying arms, and with the intention of fighting a nation with whom the United States were at peace, they one and all forfeited citizenship. The meeting agreed to issue an address to the citizens of Spain setting forth that the Spanish residents of the City of New-York had no sympathy with, nor never countenanced, Admiral Polo's action. They will also in said address protest on the part of Spaniards in this City against the home Government at Spain accepting the terms of the agreement between Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish. The meeting then adjourned till this evening, when it is expected a suitable protest will be drawn up and presented for the signature of Spaniards residing in this City.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Ann Shay, a respectable woman, employed in Ball's paper mill at North Hoosick, Rensselaer County, was robbed, outraged, and murdered on Monday night near the Vermont State line. Charles Green, a disreputable fellow, has been arrested on suspicion. He admits that he assaulted the woman, but denies committing the robbery and murder. The people of North Hoosick are greatly incensed against him, and he has been brought to this city for safety.

THE SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The second annual convention of the Short-horn Breeders' Association, comprising in its representatives delegates from the United States and Canada, convened at Hopkins Hall at 10:30 A. M. There were present about 100 delegates. Dr. A. C. Stevenson of Greencastle, Ind., President of the association, called the convention to order. Mr. B. H. Campbell, of Batavia, Ill., acted as Secretary. The President read an address referring to the flattering auspices under which they had secured their second convention, the marked success and increased interest in the objects of the association, and passing on to a specific notice of the great importance short horns should hold in stock-raising, dwelt in detail on their excellence for breeding purposes, their market value and superior qualities for milk and food.

The following order of business was announced: Reading the journal; apportionment of committees; reports from committees; resolutions; essays consecutively, commencing with "Prepotence in the Making of Varieties and Families," by President A. G. Welch; "In-and-in Breeding," by Prof. M. Miles; an essay by Hon. T. C. Jones; "Conformation, Contour Quality," by Dr. A. Sprague; "History and Origin of the Pedigrees of Short Horns," by Col. L. F. Allen; "Short Horns for Beef and Milk," by Dr. A. C. Stevenson; "The New-York Mills Sale, Sept. 10, 1873; the Duchess family, as owned by Charles Colling, Mr. Bates, and others, and particularly that branch of the tribe owned at the New-York Mills; Did the prices represent truly the value of the family, and are they really worth from twenty to forty times as much as other pure Short Horns?" by L. S. Matthews. After a short but brisk debate, the last paper was referred to a committee to report on it to the convention.

A letter from the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, to whom a special invitation to be present was sent, was read. He regretted that public business prevented his attendance.

The Treasurer's report showed total receipts during the year from 148 members in $2 dues, $296; expenses during the year, $151 29; balance in treasury, $144 71.

Mr. Chas. T. Ackland, of England, a distinguished agriculturist, who is making a tour of America, and who was present, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

In the afternoon Dr. L. B. Sprague, of Springfield, Ohio, read an interesting paper on the "Conformation, Contour, and Quality of Short Horns." The thing to be desired in a short horn was a short head, well-rounded back, and a straight belly, from udder to forelegs; a smooth surface, which would not make prominent any part of the body; and in quality a fine-flavored, rich, tender, marbled flesh, which kept its color in cooking. He laid great stress on the matter, too much neglected, of breeding for quality of flesh. Most breeders breed for color or form, when they should breed for flesh. Each breeder, from the flesh of the old cow when killed and by any other indication, such as handling, color of hair, should make a shrewd estimate of the probable character of the meat of all his cattle, and breed with reference to improving it. The paper elicited an animated discussion as to the quality of the flesh of whites, reds, and roans. Dark reds were universally reprobated, as were hog-haired whites, but soft-haired yellow reds and soft-haired whites and roans seemed to be the favorites in the discussion.

Prof. M. Miles, of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., delivered a lecture on "In-and-in Breeding." He took the ground that desirable characteristics in cattle were never produced by breeding, but by favorable surroundings, altered habits, &c. Breeding only perpetuates the characteristics and transmits them. No novice can be successful in close breeding, on account of the dangers of sterility and small bony structure.

The evening session was taken up in the discussion of "in-and-in breeding." A variety of opinions were advanced, the majority of the members of the convention opposing "in-and-in breeding."

THE STATE ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS PREPARED BY THE STATE CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The following are the official figures of the recent election, as they appear in the office of the Secretary of State, prepared for the Board of State Canvassers:

Secretary of State	Thayer	330563
	Willers	339774
	Williams, (Temperance)	3238
	Willers' majority	9211
Controller	Hopkins	337992
	Nichols	333927
	Hopkins' majority	4065
Treasurer	Fort	329241
	Raines	342046
	Raines' majority	12805
State Engineer	Taylor	327365
	Sweet	342067
	Sweet's majority	14702
Attorney General	Silliman	330357
	Pratt	340468
	Pratt's majority	10111
Canal Commissioner	Mead	329861
	Jackson	341091
	Jackson's majority	11230
State Prison Inspector	Platt	337572
	Millspaugh	333812
	Platt's majority	3763

Constitutional Amendments—Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court—Yes, 115,337; No, 319,979. Majority against, 204,642. Appointment of local Judges—Yes, 110,725; No, 319,660. Majority against, 208,835.

It is possible that a consideration of defective ballots may change the above figures slightly, but not materially. It will be seen that Mr. Williams, the Temperance candidate for Secretary of State, received 3,238 votes. The vote for the other candidates on the same ticket is about the same.

No summing of the vote on the constitutional amendments has heretofore been given. It will be seen that the proposition to appoint Judges was overwhelmingly defeated.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE OF A BROTHER OF THE LATE JUDGE PECKHAM.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—The unknown man who jumped from the bridge into the river last night, proves to be Geo. W. Peckham, an old and esteemed but retired lawyer, of this city, and brother of Judge Peckham, of Albany, who was lost on the Ville Du Havre. Mr. Peckham was about eighty years of age, and it is thought the death of his brother produced temporary insanity, and caused his sad death.

A WHALING BARK SUNK BY A STEAMER.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The whaling bark Courser, of New-Bedford, was run down Oct. 26 on the coast of Chili, by the British steamer Italia, from Liverpool. The steamer's cutwater went half way through her. She sunk to the water's edge, and was towed by the steamer into a Chilian port. She was valued at $36,000, and insured in the Union Office of New-Bedford for $34,475.

THE GILMAN, CLINTON, AND SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at Springfield, to-day, recalled his order of injunction, issued several days ago, restraining the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, of the State Circuit Court, at Bloomington, from taking possession of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad, in the interest of the stockholders as against the Directors. Judge Treat decides that his court has no jurisdiction in the premises.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

AN INTERNATIONAL MARINE COURT TO EXAMINE IN COLLISIONS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3.—Admiral Jaures has proposed to the Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is announced this morning that the Duke De Rochefoucauld is to be appointed to the French mission at London, and that the Marquis De Noailles, now Minister at Washington, is to be transferred to Rome.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The controversy between the German and Spanish Governments regarding the German vessels seized by Spanish war vessels in the Philippine Islands, continues to increase in the seriousness of its aspect. The German frigate Kronprinz, and the corvette Augusta have been ordered to be prepared for active service at a moment's notice.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI REFUSES TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Archbishop Ledochowski replies to the demands of the German Government for his resignation, refusing to comply, declaring that he is responsible only to the Pope.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS RESIDING AT DURANGO.

BAYONNE, Dec. 3.—Don Carlos has taken up his Winter quarters at Durango, a town in the Province of Biscay, thirteen miles southeast of Bilboa. His brother Don Alfonso has gone to Paris.

ITALY.

THE POPE INDISPOSED.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Pope is again indisposed.

CUBA.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The *Gorro Frigio* declares that the Republican party in Cuba is strong and united as ever, and denies that there is any truth in the report of dissensions among its leaders. It complains that too many army officers are living idly in Havana, and advises that employment be given them.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue, yesterday, were $181,712.

A sudden thaw prevailed on the upper Hudson, yesterday, and the ice south of Catskill was reported on the move.

Gen. Howard having tendered his resignation as President of the Howard University, Prof. Langston has been appointed Provisional President.

Railway mail service has been extended from Ithaca to Geneva, N. Y., and from Wellfleet to Provincetown, Mass.

The brig Georgia, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico, was seen twenty miles off Bermuda, dismasted, after the cyclone of the 19th November.

The jury in the Daniels murder case at Cincinnati, yesterday brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The barn of John Smith, in Swansea, Vt., was burned on Tuesday, and Mr. Smith while endeavoring to secure his stock, perished in the flames.

Mr. Abel Owen, of South Carolina, convicted of Kuklux crimes and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, was pardoned yesterday.

Commodore Trenchard, Light-house Inspector for this district, reports the Brenton's Reef Light Vessel broken adrift. She will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Charles E. Powers, convicted of the circulation of obscene literature through the mails, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Dedham, Mass., Jail, and to pay a fine of $500.

The whole Labrador fleet of Conception Bay have arrived home safely. There was no loss to the shipping, nor loss of life among the crews this season.

The City Government of Providence, R. I., has completed a contract with Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, to make a bronze statue of Roger Williams.

The schooner J. E. Hall, laden with wheat, from Youngstown, to Oswego, N. Y., sunk Tuesday, in deep water, off Pultneyville, while in tow of the tug-boat Crusader. The crew were saved.

Advices from Washington Territory represent that the difficulties on the railroad at Seattle, Washington Territory, have been settled, and work has been resumed.

A dispatch from Pioche, Nevada, states that in the suit of the Raymond & Ely Mining Company against the Kentuck Mining Company, a decision has been rendered in favor of the former.

The Methodist Episcopal anniversary exercises at Providence, R. I., closed last evening. The attendance throughout was rather light, but many prominent clergymen were present, and the exercises were interesting.

City elections were held in Massachusetts Tuesday, and the following Mayors were elected: Newton, J. F. C. Hyde; Taunton, G. H. Babbitt; Lawrence, J. K. Tarbox; Fitchburg, Amasa Norcross.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $557,462; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $21,490,000; coin, $83,169,195; including coin certificates, $30,247,200; outstanding legal tenders, $367,480,213.

Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, late head of the Bureau of Engineering, has arrived in Philadelphia from Europe. He has been absent eight months on a tour of inspection of the dock-yards and iron works of Great Britain and the Continent.

The Executive Council of the Joseph Arch Committee has decided to call a meeting of the working men of Boston in Faneuil Hall, on the 11th inst., to petition for the repeal of certain laws which they deem inimical to their interest, and to consider Supervising Architect Mullett's report on the Eight-hour law.

The schooner Harry Sheppard, at Savannah, Ga., from Jacksonville, Fla., reports that in latitude 31° 18', longitude 75° 30', she sighted the British bark Tarquin, water-logged and abandoned by crew. She was loaded with timber, and her deck cargo was washed overboard. Her hatches, forward house, and part of the deck were gone, and her hull was filled with water.

BANK BURGLARS CONVICTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3.—After a six days' trial, the burglars who attempted to rob the Bank of Delaware, in this city, were convicted to-day at New-castle. The jury were out two hours. A motion was made for a new trial, which will be argued on Monday next.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE-BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The International Convention of Short-born Cattle-Breeders met here to-day. One hundred delegates were present. The reports of the officers were read. Hon. Chas. T. Ackland, of England, who was present, was made an honorary member. A paper was read by Dr. Sprague, of Iowa, entitled: "Short Horns—Formation, Contour, and Quality." A lively discussion followed. The convention will adjourn to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Senate was called to order at noon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, introduced a bill for the better protection of the northern and north-western frontier, and facilitate commerce between the States. The bill provides for a loan of $8,000,000 in United States 10-50 4½ per cent. bonds, to be made by the United States Government to the State of New-York for the purpose of enlarging the aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, to a capacity to pass vessels of war 25 feet in width and 200 in length, and merchant vessels of 600 tons burden, propelled by steam, wherever said canals are less than fifty-two feet wide upon the bottom.

The bill also provides that after the payment of the debt for which the canal revenues are now constitutionally pledged, and after the canals are thus enlarged, their net revenue shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, until the proposed loan of $8,000,000 is repaid. Bonds are to be issued upon the report of the commissioners, as the work progresses, every three months.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Pembina, and provide a temporary Government therefor.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Custom-house and bonded warehouse at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes. In introducing the bill, Mr. Frelinghuysen said that the President last session sent a special message to Congress on this question. A bill was then perfected, but did not pass. He had embodied all the amendments to that bill in this, and hoped it would be considered soon.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to construct a fire-proof building at Nebraska City, Neb.

Bills were also introduced by Mr. Davis, appropriating $150,000 for constructing a Government building at Charlestown, West Va.

By Mr. Sherman—To provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for any of said bonds, an equal amount at par of five per cent. bonds of the funded loan under the act of July 14, 1870, and the amendatory act of Jan. 20, 1871, and declaring it to be the intention of the United States to pay all the coupon bonds of said loan of 1858 on the 1st day of January, 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect, within six months from said date, to exchange for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan with interest from said Jan. 1.

Mr. Pratt submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has constitutional authority to create corporations for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States, which by consolidation have continuous lines running through two or more States.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Canyonville and Galeville Railroad, in Oregon, and providing for the erection of a Custom-house at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a resolution providing for ascertaining and paying the losses sustained by citizens of Oregon by reason of Indian depredations. Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a harbor of refuge for vessels in distress on the Pacific Ocean, at Port Orford, Oregon.

FREE BANKING AND RESUMPTION.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, began to address the Senate on his resolution, offered on Monday, instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing for free banking and resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1875.

Mr. Morrill said it might not be the best time for discreet legislation during a panic, but in view of our notes being so nearly at par now, the ready markets for all our products, he thought it would be inexcusable neglect on the part of our legislators not to take advantage of all concurring circumstances now to return to specie payments. The people should be relieved of fluctuations of paper currency. What broker would have ventured at the close of our war in 1865 to have predicted that nine long years would elapse and not bring our currency to a specie standard? How could it be demanded of the Secretary of the Treasury to enunciate any financial policy while Congress remained silent? He would not attempt to place gravel in the shoes of the Administration, but he would endeavor to stir up the ambition of all, and especially that of the present Congress, to lift the country out of the present slough of depreciated currency. On this financial subject the people expect Congress to lead the way. It is the duty of the Government to provide a sound currency, not only for itself, but for the people. Our commerce is to be regulated by Congress, but it can only be regulated through the instrumentality of a sound currency. Could Congress shirk the duty of statesmen and indefinitely postpone the day of our deliverance from depreciated paper currency? He did not dare to hope that he would be able to remove the objections lingering in the minds of many, but would try to show the evils arising from our present condition. Our experience does not differ from that of other countries. It was easy enough to plunge into a paper currency, but the return was difficult. Paper money—so-called—not redeemable at the will of the owner, is not money. It had been claimed that our paper had not depreciated, but gold had risen in value. The same thing had often been said before with us. It could not be reasonably claimed that gold had risen in value, when it is so notorious that its influx from the Pacific coast and from Australia had decreased its value. Some had gone so far as to claim that the Government might transfer its whole indebtedness into the semblance of money; but they forgot the manly utterance of Gen. Grant's inaugural. Again, the champions of a paper currency appeared with their argument of the confidence the people have in the Government. It is not a question of doubt of ability, but a question of the intention of the Government to pay. There was plenty of confidence in the ability of the Government to pay; but, unfortunately, Congress would not let it pay. The perpetual flow of gold abroad had been a perpetual advertisement of the depreciation of our currency. All of our bonds find their highest appreciation in specie-paying markets abroad, and he must ask how long this state of things must continue. Should no effort be made to cure it our depreciated currency would be handed down from generation to generation as an incurable malady. Let the growing suspicion that no steps are to be taken toward the resumption of specie payments go on, and we shall surely recede from such payments. He referred to the banking rates now being in excess of those of years ago, and said the poorest money is always the dearest. The expansion of paper currency shipwrecks many undertakings which might have been successful with a sound currency. After referring to the banks locking up such sums as a part of their reserve, thus reducing the amount of money in the hands of individuals, he spoke of the inconvenience to which the mercantile community was constantly subjected by the large operators in Wall street. He did not approve of the proposed issue of Government bonds interchangeable with United States notes, and thought the promoters of that scheme sought an indefinite expansion of the currency. The seductive influence of an excessive paper currency was terrible. Some seemed to be willing to trust to time and nature to cure our financial evils. With all due respect to time and nature, he was unwilling to hand the matter over to be cured. Congress must be equal to its constitutional duty. The people who are deficient in neither strength nor courage long to say American money is second to none in the world. They long to handle once more the sound cash, and see the vain attempt to compete with paper against the hard money of the world. What further degradations awaited us? No one could tell where, outside of our own country, our money passed at par. Nature had bestowed upon our land with a lavish abundance the precious metal, but it seemed as if we had failed in converting it into a circulating medium. Our depreciated currency, or money, not being genuine, or as good as it ought to be, was held by the people without being frugal, and was working ruin to the morals of the nation. Labor, cheated in every contract, was disgusted, and work seemed to be going out of fashion. Lounging was the autocrat of the times. How could we expect to train up a conscientious people when the Government itself gave a bad example by the issue and reissue of paper currency above its value? With a return to specie all obstacles to free banking would be removed, and the legitimate business of banking would be restored to all parts of the country. But these reforms could not be brought about without the aid of Congress. He was not wedded to any special plan, but favored that proposed by a prominent financier of New-York, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates payable in four years, with interest at $3 65 at par, in United States notes or gold, at the option of the holder, requiring the banks to keep one moiety of their reserves in these certificates, and for the Government to give notice that on Jan. 1, 1875, it will pay its notes in cash in New-York, authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan of $200,000,000 in coin at six per cent. per annum. The certificates, as fast as redeemed, may be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to satisfy claims against the Government. The return to specie payments would, of course, be attended by some inconvenience, but a reasonable time and notice being given the notes would gradually approach par. All sound banks would be glad to return to a specie basis. A few mushroom institutions might not be able to stand, but no one would regret their loss. He thought the Republican Party had done much toward advancing the national prosperity, and the work of specie payment was the only one not yet attempted. It would be an honor when this dark cloud of greenbacks should be swept away, and he hoped soon to submit a bill providing for the desired return to a specie basis.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday to provide for the settlement of the financial derangement.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, with the understanding that Mr. Ferry be entitled to the floor on his resolution to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, presented a petition of 3,500 citizens of Kentucky asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the Territories of the United States.

The Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session. After twenty minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that at the request of Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, he would move that the part of the resolution pending yesterday in regard to the Louisiana election which applied to him (Pinchback) be laid on the table.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Butler whether he proposed to let it be on the table definitely or to call it up at some future time.

Mr. Butler replied that he proposed to supplement that motion with a resolution to refer all the credentials to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said that if the motion required unanimous consent, he would object. He wanted a vote by yeas and nays, because the case of Mr. Pinchback stood on exactly the same grounds as the case of Messrs. Sypher and Sheldon.

After some altercation arising out of a misunderstanding of the motion, the resolution, so far as it applied to Mr. Pinchback, was laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to admit to their seats Messrs. Davis and Hogan, of West Virginia, without prejudice to the contestants for those seats.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, raised the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and the House voted to do so, it being agreed that two hours should be devoted to discussion.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Schumaker, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to erect in the City of Brooklyn a suitable building for a Post-office and for the holding of Federal courts.

Mr. Storms, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of a bill to repeal so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for the $20,000,000 of bonds known as the loan of 1858, an equal amount of par bonds of the funded loan, under the act for refunding the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and the amendatory act of Jan. 20, 1871. The second section declares it to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all the coupon bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect, within six months from that date to exchange for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; and it appropriates the money necessary for the purpose.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, offered a resolution to admit E. C. Davidson to a seat as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, and proceeded to explain and advocate it, stating that the contestant, Mr. Peters, had died since the election, and that therefore Mr. Davidson had the right to the seat, not only prima facie but on the merits.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, sought to raise the question whether the House would now consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might press a bill for the repeal of the increase of salary law, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Hall was rather late in raising the point.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a certificate from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated 29th November, 1873, and stating that at a special election held in the Fourth District of Louisiana on Nov. 24, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. Cox intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and stated that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon in a district so large and without railroads. He appealed to the House to give the State of Louisiana the right to be heard through at least one Representative fairly elected.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith instead of Davidson.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, stated that the House, by its action yesterday, had virtually decided the question; because if Peters had not died, he would have been admitted with Sypher and Sheldon. A special election had been held to fill the vacancy, and George L. Smith had been elected, and was entitled to his seat.

Mr. Morey's amendment was agreed to—yeas 164, nays 94—Messrs. Woodford, of New-York, and Phelps, of New-Jersey, (Republicans,) voting in the negative, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then moved that the credentials of the contestants for seats from the State of Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Elections. That committee was announced by the Speaker as follows: Messrs. Smith, of New-York; Thomas, of North Carolina; Hazleton, of Wisconsin; Todd, of Pennsylvania; Pike, of New-Hampshire; Sener, of Virginia; Robinson, of Ohio; Harrison, of Tennessee; Arthur, of Kentucky; Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Lamar, of Mississippi.

In reference to the members from the First and Second Districts of West Virginia, Mr. Cox said that the question at issue was whether the election held on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, at which Davis and Hogan received majorities, or that held on the fourth Thursday of October, 1872, at which Messrs. Wilson and Martin received majorities, was the legal one, the Governor's certificate being provisional and alternative and leaving the matter to the decision of the House. At the close of the discussion, Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, making the last argument against the resolution, the House refused to second the previous question, and then, on motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent to introduce and have printed a bill to repeal the increase of Salary law.

Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, objected.

The House then at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

A TURKISH FAMILY SCANDAL.

A remarkable "scandal," says the *Levant Times*, which promises to furnish an interesting addition to Eastern *causes célèbres*, is at present the subject of private judicial investigation in Constantinople. On the death, about a year ago, of a well-known Israelitish financier, who had a couple of years before married a widow a good deal younger than himself, his sons-in-law, his principal heirs, could only, to their great astonishment, find some £6,000 worth of property, out of £60,000 which he had possessed. All traces had disappeared, also an old servant of the deceased who had been much in his confidence. The deceased's illness was very short, and he had only one medical attendant, a doctor of his own faith, who, as well as the wife, excluded all members of the patient's family from visiting him, and also declined to hold a consultation with other practitioners. After the death the widow, who had always "gay" tendencies, and seems, notwithstanding a notable personal defect, to have had some peculiar power of fascination, launched out in a flashy style of living, and her two sons, by her first marriage, who had no private means, also distinguished themselves by their profuse expenditure. The moral conviction as to the source of this wealth was always strong in the minds of the deceased's family, but all their efforts failed to discover any proof. Only very lately their suspicions received confirmation in a very singular way. The old servant suddenly reappeared in Constantinople, and avowed that he had received £500 from the widow and her sons to leave the capital and remain in seclusion in the interior. Some time ago he lost one of his sons, and within a month two others followed, and the surviving one was also taken ill. Regarding this as a Divine punishment, he hastened to come to implore the family of his old master to accept his confession as an atonement which might save the life of his remaining child. The widow's sons were at once summoned before the authorities, and, after undergoing an interrogatory separately, the younger one, being informed, it is said, that his brother had already confessed, (which was not the fact,) made a full disclosure as regards the spiriting away of the bulk of the property.

THREE MONTHS' WORK OF THE POLICE.

The quarterly report of the Police Department contains some interesting facts and statistics. The force was increased 104 members. A change was made in the surgical system; all the old surgeons were discharged, a medical director at a salary of $2,250 was appointed, and under him three examining surgeons at salaries of $2,000 each, eleven visiting physicians at $1,500 each, and two at $1,000 each. The arrests aggregated 23,930, a decrease from the preceding quarter of 707. The disbursements, including the Bureau of Street Cleaning, amounted to $1,091,911 73. The number of lost children recovered was 1,505, and the number of station-house lodgers 28,317. The schedule of arrests shows that there were 30 homicides, 101 burglaries, and 42 highway robberies. The Sanitary Police report that 23,639 pounds of beef, veal, mutton, pork, poultry, and game were seized and condemned as unfit for food, and similar disposition was made of 34,520 pounds of fish, 3,500 clams, and 200 gallons of scollops. The number of dead animals found in the street was 2,486.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

In accordance with the request of the Bishops of the United States and England, special services of prayer for home and foreign missions were held in the Episcopal churches of the City yesterday. At Trinity Church there was a large congregation, notwithstanding the inclement condition of the weather. The services consisted of the morning prayer, followed by special prayers for the cause of missions. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. Drs. Weston and Ogilby. At the conclusion of the special services the sacrament of the holy communion was administered. In the other churches in the City the services were somewhat similar, and, notwithstanding they occurred in business hours, a large number of merchants and laboring men found time to attend them. At Zion Church, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, special services on behalf of the missions were held during the evening by the rector, Rev. John W. Gallagher.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Executive Committee of the new Reformed Episcopal Church, consisting of the following gentlemen, Bishop Cummins, Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Rev. Mason Gallagher, George M. Tibbetts, Dr. C. H. Sabine, Alexander Tyng, Gordon S. Habbett, Charles D. Kellogg, Benjamin Aycrigg, Albert Crane, James McCarter, James L. Morgan, and Herbert B. Turner, met yesterday morning at Association Hall. Bishop Cummins presided. The meeting was for the purpose of carrying out the details of the instructions given the committee by the general meeting of the council, and after the transaction of a few necessary preliminaries, the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDGE KIVLEN.

The funeral ceremonies of Thomas Kivlen, late Judge of the Second District Court, were performed yesterday at St. James' Church. A solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by Father Farrelly, Pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. W. Penny and Rev. Daniel Corkey, Mr. Cody acting as master of ceremonies. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Judge Fowler, Judge Quin, Judge Maguire, Alderman Murphy, Counsellor Smythe, Patrick Feeney, Peter Kivlen, and Thomas D. Conroy. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

THE ITALIAN CHILDREN AND SENATOR SUMNER.

THE TIMES' exposure of the Italian padroni who make a business of enslaving Italian children, and sending them into our streets as musicians and beggars, has been supplemented by the well-directed efforts of Signor Celso Cæsar Moreno in behalf of these suffering children. From the correspondence between Signor Moreno and Hon. Charles Sumner it will be seen that nearly 7,000 Italian children of both sexes are in the principal cities of the United States under the absolute control of these inhuman padroni. The effect of their present training is sad enough, to say nothing of the cruelties and discomforts to which they are constantly subjected. Signor Moreno has been an indefatigable worker on behalf of these poor children, and it seems now that some practical measures will soon be adopted to stop the traffic, which has been pursued under the very shadow of our halls of justice. The following correspondence between Signor Moreno and Mr. Sumner will explain itself:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

DEAR SIR: You, the Moses of the late slaves in the Southern States, why do you not raise your powerful voice in behalf of oppressed and defenseless infantile humanity? Seven thousand (7,000) of Italian children of both sexes are in the principal cities of the United States kept by heartless padroni (slaveholders) in the most abject slavery, and subjected to the most cruel treatment, after having been kidnapped or torn away from their parents in the southern provinces of Italy, under some subterfuge, principally the one to have the children learn a mechanical trade.

Since August, 1871, I have done all in my power to bring before the public this infamous traffic in Italian children. I wrote to the King of Italy, to four of his Cabinet Ministers, to Senators and members of the Italian Parliament, to several newspapers, both in Italy and America. Now, respectfully, I request you, Mr. Sumner, to introduce a bill in the Senate this session, for the abolishment of this great wrong, and you may be assured that the thanks and benedictions of those unfortunate children and of their desolate mothers will follow you in your old days.

In addition to this evil, there is another. Thousands of men and women, of all ages, have been induced by a ring of greedy, characterless, and irresponsible men to leave their happy homes in Italy and come to this country, under the false representation of large grants of fertile land, under milder climate than that of their native place, and numerous chances of finding gold mines in the lands which will be allotted to them, as well as of fabulous and easy gains, which will enable them to accumulate a good fortune in a few years; and it is even proposed to them, if they have not the ready cash, the passage will be paid by the so-called great and wealthy land company, provided a mortgage is given upon their farms or other real estate in Italy to the quadruple amount of the passage-money. But, alas! such bright dreams soon disappear. On their arrival here they are under the control of their deceivers, and thrown by them into the streets as organ-grinders, some with a little dancing-girl or a monkey; others to sweep the streets, others to pick up rags or dirty papers, and the infirm and old men and old women are put as beggars at the corners of streets; others, also, are sent around to houses and offices with a false certificate in hand of losses by fire or water, or Papal or Governmental persecution, in their native country; others are compelled to play the part of the blind, &c., and every evening they have to give account of their earnings through the day to their importers. The various head-quarters of my swindled and luckless countrymen are at the Five Points, Baxter street, Mulberry street, Mott street, Elizabeth street, Crosby street, Marion street, and Sullivan street, in the City of New-York.

Mr. Sumner, those wrongs not only are an undeserved dishonor upon the proud Italian name, but are also a direct violation of the American laws, and an insult to this age of freedom and progress. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

CELSO CÆSAR MORENO.

HON CHARLES SUMNER, United States Senator, Boston.

Mr. Sumner replied at once, indorsing Signor Moreno's views:

BOSTON, 15th November, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I like your idea. Such a wrong is infamous, and it ought to be corrected.

I have not examined the statutes bearing on the case. I wish the lawyers who have looked into them would prepare a bill to meet the new exigency. Can you not have this done and send it to me? The sooner the better.

I should be in Boston till next Sunday.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

TO CELSO CÆSAR MORENO, Esq., New-York.

BREVOORT HOUSE, 26th November, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry that my letter has miscarried, but I hope that you will continue your exertions for the protection of the Italian children. Meanwhile I should be glad to do something for them. Can you induce the lawyers in the case to draw a bill providing protection for them? They will appreciate at once the exigency.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

TO CELSO CÆSAR MORENO, New-York.

ELECTION CASES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, Denis Hogan was arraigned on a charge of having personated an Inspector at the polls, in violation of the sixty-ninth section of the Election law. The District Attorney, in stating the case, said that a Mr. Conklin was one of the Inspectors of Election in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and, without any authority, the prisoner possessed himself of the authority of Conklin, represented himself as Conklin, and acted in his place until midday, when he was arrested, after having taken an oath. Sergt. Randall testified to having seen the prisoner state his name was Conklin, and that he saw him deposit tickets in the ballot-box. James B. Hunt stated that he was one of the Inspectors in the district, and was appointed with Conklin and others. The prisoner represented himself as Conklin, and was not known as Denis Hogan. Col. Fellows, on the part of the prisoner, said that although there was a technical violation of the law it was not criminal or intentional. Conklin was unable to qualify, and by advice of a lawyer named Rank, the prisoner agreed to act for him, and a power of attorney for that purpose was drawn up. It was evident to a lawyer of course that that instrument conveyed no authority, yet it was clear that the prisoner had no fraudulent motive. No frauds were committed, no illegal ballots were cast in that district, and the act was not such as was contemplated by the statute. The prisoner believed that he was empowered to act as an Inspector, and it would be hard to convict him when no guilt was involved. Judge Ingraham said it was not necessary to prove fraud to make out an offense which consisted in depositing ballots in the box. The prisoner was convicted. Col. Fellows asked for a stay of execution, as he intended to apply for a writ of error. The District Attorney said there was no evidence to show that the lawyer referred to had anything to do with the case, and it was a most extraordinary thing that he should give such advice. He wished he had him in court. Col. Fellows undertook to prepare affidavits of the correctness of his statement, and sentence was postponed until Friday.

Henry Walters was arraigned for fraudulently presenting a ballot and attempting to vote at the Fourteenth Election District of the Second Assembly District at the last election. The prisoner was only two weeks in the country at the time, and he was induced to deposit the ballot by a person named Jim Doyle, who told him to mention the name of Frank Ransaellar. Doyle was sent for but could not be found. The prisoner showed much emotion during the trial, and assured the court that he did not know the character of the papers given him. He was acquitted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Henry Speesman, alias Isaac Oppenheim, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison....William Baker pleaded guilty to an assault on John Burke, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....John Heaney, a lad of twelve years, pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Another lad, named Charles Howe, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to the Catholic Protectory....Patrick Slattery pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Aaron Harris, indicted for perjury and arson, was placed on trial on the former charge. The case of the prosecution set forth that the prisoner and Israel Rosenbaum carried on the cigar and tobacco business at No. 10 Hester street. A fire occurred on the premises on the 5th of September, and on the investigation as to its origin instituted by Fire Marshal Sheldon, the prisoner was sworn as a witness. In his testimony, Harris swore that himself and his partner were in Troy on the day of the fire, and estimated their losses on 6,000 cigars, 185,000 cigarettes, and 1,045 pounds of tobacco, at between $5,000 and $6,000. In these statements, it is claimed the prisoner committed perjury. Fire Marshal Sheldon testified that the evidence of Harris, as read, was taken by him. The testimony of Henry A. Smith, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue, and Wm. H. Nash, of the Fire Department, who were present at the fire, went to show that the property contained in the prisoner's store consisted merely of a number of empty boxes and a quantity of cheap tobacco. Charles A. Doxey and Dennis McCarthy, of the Insurance Patrol, also testified to the nature of the property owned by the prisoner. Francisco Garcia and Max Happenheimer, tobacco dealers, testified that the tobacco sold by them to Harris & Rosenbaum was of an inferior quality. Michael Tiews, of No. 7 Hester street, who collected the rent at No. 10, swore positively that on the day in question he saw Harris and four other persons in the premises where the fire occurred. The court adjourned until to-day.

TIFFANY'S SALESMAN SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Henry E. Murray, of No. 131 West Twenty-sixth street, salesman in the employ of Tiffany & Co., jewelers, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to nine indictments for the larceny of jewelry and other property to the amount of between $10,000 and $12,000, which he was charged with having, at various times, stolen from his employers. The prisoner pleaded guilty to one indictment, and was sentenced by the Recorder to the full penalty—five years in State Prison.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

WHAT IS BEING DONE THERE.

CAN AMERICAN WAR-SHIPS COMPETE WITH THOSE OF FOREIGN POWERS?—OPINIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

At the commencement of the difficulty arising out of the Virginius affair, there were eight ships of war of all classes stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Since then, four ships, the Powhatan, a paddle-wheel steamer of seventeen guns, and measuring 2,182 tons; the Ossipee, a screw steamer of eight guns and 828 tons; the Juniata, of exactly the same build, and the Kansas, a screw steamer of three guns and 410 tons, have sailed for Cuban waters. The remaining four ships are the Colorado, Minnesota, Florida, and Roanoke. Recently the monitor Dictator was towed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is now there. At the time of the commencement of the difficulties between Spain and the United States, there were only some 300 men employed in the yard. Since then, the number has increased from time to time, until at present there are nearly 3,000 men at work, and it was stated yesterday that as yet no order had been received to reduce the force, but at the same time it was understood that no further men would be engaged under any consideration.

THE COLORADO.

The steam frigate Colorado is one of the largest ships in the American Navy. She is one of the four vessels built by authorization of Congress in 1854. Her companion ships were the Franklin, Minnesota, and Roanoke. The Colorado was built at the Norfolk Navy-yard. She is a screw steamer, built of live oak, and carrying forty-five guns. Her measurement is 3,032 tons and her displacement 4,700. She has two gun-decks, and presents a very formidable broadside. The Captain's cabin, as well as the ward-rooms, are fitted up with every convenience. The steerage and berth decks are comfortably arranged and furnished. These, in addition to the fact that she is one of the best sea boats in the navy, make her a great favorite among sailors and officers. The frigate did much service during the late war, and distinguished herself in one or two engagements. She was at one time the flag-ship of Admiral Lee, and for a number of weeks was stationed off Mobile. Since the war she has been engaged in various services. In July last she returned from the Asiatic station, where she had been the flag-ship of Admiral Jenkins. At that time she was in condition to proceed at once upon another cruise of a peaceful nature, but on account of the threatened war it was deemed advisable to overhaul and inspect her. On Tuesday the work on the Colorado was so far completed that she was ordered into commission. At 1 o'clock P. M. the Executive Officer of the navy-yard, the Captain appointed to the frigate, and his officers assembled on the quarter-deck. The Executive Officer ordered that the American ensign be run up to the mast-head. This was done, and then the Captain read the order from the Navy Department which gives him command of the ship. She was then placed under his authority, and the further work on her will be conducted under his directions. The following officers have already reported for duty: Capt. Ransom, E. C. Merrimen, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer; Horace Elman, Lieutenant Commander; Joseph C. Bradford, sailmaker; W. P. Rag, Midshipman; W. W. Williams, Pay Inspector; George E. Anderson, carpenter; Edward Longnecker, Lieutenant; Carl Rohr, Quartermaster; James M. Scott, Assistant Surgeon; J. C. P. Ragsdale, Lieutenant; Willie Swift, Lieutenant; Bloomfield McIlvain, Lieutenant; Wm. Winchester, acting boatswain; H. L. Slosson, Second Assistant Engineer; E. Waugh, gunner. The work that now remains to be done on the frigate can be completed in two days, and it is probable that she will be ready to sail to-day, or on Saturday of this week. She would have been ready for sea sooner but for the delay caused by the placing of a 15-inch pivot-gun on her poop-deck. It was only recently decided that this work should be done, and it was necessary to strengthen the deck before the heavy gun could be placed upon it. This afternoon it is expected that all the necessary timbers and cross-beams will be up, and then the monster gun will be swung into position. The officers of the Colorado have no doubt that she will be ordered to Cuba as soon as her stores and powder are on board.

THE MINNESOTA.

Work on the frigate Minnesota is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is expected that she can be ready to sail in less than two weeks. She is a wooden screw steamer of the first class, and carries forty-five guns. Her displacement is like that of the Colorado, 4,700, and her measurement 3,000 tons. The Minnesota was built at Washington in 1854. She is said to be a very good sea boat, but is not a very fast sailer. She did considerable service during the war, but recently has been laid up in ordinary at Brooklyn. The work which remains to be done on her before she can proceed to sea consists of caulking, joiner work, repainting, and repairing of boilers and engines. One hundred and twenty-five men are now at work on her, and more will be employed as soon as they can be spared from the Colorado. The officers' rooms and the quarters for the men are being repainted and newly-fitted up. They will be made as comfortable as possible. No officers have as yet been assigned to the Minnesota, and it is not expected that any will be ordered to her for some days yet.

THE ROANOKE.

The vessel was built at the same time and by authorization of the same act of Congress under which the Colorado and Minnesota were constructed. At first she was a wooden screw frigate of a little more than 3,000 tons register, and carrying forty-five guns. During the war, and by the advice of the Secretary of the Navy, she was changed from her original size and cut down to one deck, armamented with iron plates and turreted. The turrets are three in number and similar to those of a monitor. In these are placed six guns of the heavy 15-inch pattern. The Roanoke has the advantage of being much higher out of the water than the ordinary monitors, and is considered a very good sea boat. She can chiefly be used, however, as a coast cruiser. In this service it is believed that she would be very efficient.

During the war and after her reconstruction the Roanoke was expected to do good work, but she never had an opportunity of displaying her strength. During the latter part of the hostilities she was anchored at the mouth of the Delaware as a coast defense. The work which has now to be done on her consists of repairing boilers and engines and repainting the interior. The Roanoke is timbered like a monitor, but the officers' and men's quarters are much more commodious and comfortable. Forty-five men are now at work upon her, and it is expected that she will be ready to go to sea in about three weeks.

THE FLORIDA.

This vessel is a model of her class. She is a second-rate screw steamer, carrying twenty-three 9-inch guns. Her displacement is 4,220, and her measurement 2,135 tons. Recently she has been laying up in ordinary at this station, but when the trouble with Spain commenced, she was hauled out and is now being rapidly prepared for sea. She is having her boilers and engines inspected and repaired. The lower masts are in position, but the top-masts and lighter spars will have to be run up. About forty men are engaged in the necessary repairs on the rigging and engines. The ship will be ready to sail in three weeks. The Florida is said to be the fastest ocean-going steam-ship afloat, and is certainly the best sailer in the American Navy. During her trial trip in 1866 she ran from this City to Savannah and made very remarkable time. From the official log it appears that her average speed was sixteen nautical or nineteen statute miles an hour. During twenty-four hours the average distance sailed was nineteen statute miles an hour, and during twelve hours nineteen and one-third statute miles. The greatest distance made in one hour was twenty and one-half miles. This is the fastest time on record, beating the famous eighteen-mile run of the ill-fated Ville du Havre. The greatest distance made by the Florida in twenty-four hours was 469 miles. The naval constructor at the Brooklyn yard states that he believes the ship could make even better than this were it necessary.

THE DICTATOR.

The monitor Dictator, carrying two guns and having a measurement of 1,750 tons, was recently towed from New-London, where she had been lying for some time, to the Brooklyn yard, and is now being rapidly prepared for sea. There are about thirty men employed on her. She is to be overhauled in every part, and is having her engines and boiler repaired. She will be ready for service in two weeks. It is not believed that the Dictator will be sent to Cuba. She is considered a very formidable vessel for harbor defense, and it is expected that she will, when work on her is completed, be put into commission, manned, and anchored in the lower bay, just inside the Narrows.

OTHER VESSELS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

In addition to the vessels already named, there are at present in the Navy-yard at Brooklyn the hulls of the New-York, Java, and Colossus. These vessels are on the stocks covered with sheds, and have been in the same position since the war. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, their construction was ordered by Congress, and work was commenced on them and pushed forward with such rapidity that one of them was almost completed, when orders were received from the Navy Department to stop work. It was intended that the New-York and Java should be screw steamers of the second rate. They were to carry twenty-one guns each, and have a register of 2,490 tons. The Colossus was to have been a screw steamer of the second class, armed with heavy iron plates. She was intended to carry ten guns of the very heaviest calibre. Her measurement is 2,127 tons. These vessels are now in various stages of decay. The hull of the New-York was almost completed when she was ordered on the stocks. She is framed with live-oak of the very best quality, and her cross timbers and beams are in very good condition. Some of the planking is considered defective, but notwithstanding this, it is believed that the vessel could be put in good condition, and with a proper force of workmen employed be ready to receive her engines in two months.

The Java is built of white oak, and was framed, planked, and ready for caulking when the order to stop work on her was received. At that time she could have been ready for her engines in two weeks. Now, however, her timbers are so defective and rotten, from exposure to the weather, that it is thought she will be a total loss. With considerable expense she might be made serviceable for harbor defense, but it is not believed the Government will ever make any use of her.

The Colossus was almost completed when the order came from Washington to lay her on the stocks. Her engines and boilers were in place, and she could have been ready for sea in a short time. The hull is set up and planked, but is now so defective, and the timbers have become so soft and rotten that it would not be advisable to place the heavy iron plates upon them. The ship might be used as a harbor defense where she could work under the protection of a land battery. Her armament is now ready in every part, and could at short notice be placed upon another hull. At the same time that the Colossus was built, three other vessels of the same class were put under construction in different navy-yards throughout the country. Most of them reached the same stage that she did when work was stopped. The iron plating for them all was entirely completed and is now in the very best condition. In the opinion of several distinguished naval officers it would be good policy on the part of the Government to have this expensive plating placed on good hulls. This could be done with comparatively slight expense, and four ships of the class to which it was intended the Colossus should have belonged would be a very valuable addition to the navy of the country.

THE SPANISH SHIP ARAPILES.

The formidable iron-clad Arapiles still lies at the Navy-yard, but the work of repairing and recaulking her has progressed so rapidly that it is believed she will be ready to go to sea to-day or to-morrow. This morning it is expected that she will float out into the stream and take her guns on board. Her armament consists of seventeen guns. Of these, ten are 68-pounders, four 300-pounders, and three 240-pounders. The seven heavier guns are made of steel, after the Armstrong pattern. They carry conical balls, and do terrible execution at both long and short range. Competent judges express the opinion that this Spanish vessel would be more than a match for any two of the heaviest ships in the navy of the United States. Some of the older officers, who have long served in wooden sailing-ships, express the firm belief that they could sink the best iron ship afloat with a frigate like the Colorado. The younger and more scientific commanders, however, men who have studied and graduated at the Naval Academy, and who saw much service during the war, are of the opinion that such a ship as the Arapiles could only be attacked with any hope of success by the American monitors. None of the wooden ships would live an hour opposed to her terrible guns and formidable plate covering.

OPINIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

During conversations which were had with a number of distinguished officers at the Navy-yard yesterday, the opinion appeared generally to prevail that the American Navy, in its present condition, was not a match for the fleets of any of the great powers. The monitors were excellent for coast and harbor defense, but could not safely be trusted at sea. The wooden ships were good sea boats, but could not compete against the iron-clads of other nations.

One officer, whose name is known to every citizen of the country, was asked if he believed the ships of the American Navy could compete with those of Spain. His reply was "No—emphatically no." When asked what was needed to place the United States in a condition to meet any of the European powers on the sea, he said that the very first and most pressing requisite was one or two powerful iron-clad ships like those in the possession of England. With even one ship like the Monarch, which brought the remains of Mr. Peabody to this country, much might be done. She was a vessel of 5,000 tons burden, could make twelve knots an hour, and was armed with the most powerful and approved ordnance. Having one ship of this class, the harbors and commercial cities being defended by the monitors—most admirable vessels for such work—all the power that a nation like Spain could bring would be powerless to do much injury, and the American fleet could enter any harbor in Cuba. At least one such vessel as the Monarch should be kept in commission in New-York at all times, and in such a condition that she could put to sea at three days' notice. A vessel of the class mentioned could keep the sea for thirty days, if necessary, and would frighten off all vessels, not of very heavy calibre, that might attempt to approach the coast. There were courage and energy, skill and ambition enough in the American Navy, and among its officers to, in the end, defeat any one power in the world, but it would be poor policy to send so splendid a body of men to be "rammed" to the ocean bottom without giving them a chance to fire a gun. A ship like the Monarch could sink every wooden frigate in the American Navy without letting them burn powder. These were strong words, and many an Ensign might not be willing to believe them. Such was the opinion of many able officers, however, and it was certainly worthy of at least serious consideration on the part of Congress and the country at large.

All iron-clad ships-of-war were fitted out with an iron prow, and in a fight they attacked an enemy like a bull, ram forward. Vessels of this class always tried, upon entering a contest, to run down and sink their opponents. When the ship was well managed this could, in most cases, be accomplished. If by superior seamanship this manœuvre were defeated, one of the 300-pound shot of even a ship like the Spanish Arapiles, entering two feet above the water-line, would come out below the water-line of most of the wooden ships in the American Navy, and would sink them in five minutes. The navy of the United States had always been small, but from the foundation of the Government it had ever been the policy to have none but the finest vessels of their class. In the days of sailing ships, Yankee frigates and sloops-of-war were inferior to none. So, too, the steam frigates Wabash, Merrimac, Lancaster, Powhatan, and others were, fifteen years ago, equal to any ship in the navies of the world, but within the past few years all Europe had been making rapid headway in naval architecture, while the United States had been at a stand still. To-day, not only England, but France, Russia, Spain, Germany, and even Turkey, could enter a sea-fight with America with every hope of success at first. The United States had not one iron-clad ship. The monitors could not be called such, for they were only efficient in still water. It was contended that, by the better seamanship and courage of American seamen, any power could be worsted in the end. This might be true, but why was it necessary to at first sacrifice so many brave, good men? If other powers employed iron-clads, then it was clearly the duty of the Government to do the same if she expected to contend with European nations.

A number of distinguished officers, one of them the gallant Capt. Drayton, who died some time ago, were one evening discussing the merits of wooden against iron ships. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that iron vessels were vastly superior, and it was recited that during the war a certain commander of a wooden vessel had declined to engage with an iron ship, and upon being examined by the Navy Department, had been exonerated from all blame for not having done so. One of the party said: "Yes, that may be all very well; but don't you think Farragut would have engaged her?" "Certainly," replied Capt. Drayton, "Farragut would have run at her, or any other iron-clad—run at her in a launch; but would he have beaten her? We have many a daring young officer who would fight the heaviest iron-clad with the leakiest tub afloat, but would he not be defeated? Would not he and all his brave crew be sent to the bottom? It was not a question of what the officers of the navy would do. There could be no doubt of their bravery or ability, but it was a very serious question whether wooden walls, no matter how strong, were as able to resist shot as steel plates were. America had some of the best naval officers in the world. It was only fair, it was only just, that such men should be given good, strong sea-worthy, and if it proved advisable, iron ships to fight in."

THE RIVER PIRATES.

A great deal of light was thrown on the singular conduct of Capt. Siebert and Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the River Police, regarding the robbery of the brig Mattuno on Sunday morning last, by the examination of William Dugan and William Carroll, the prisoners arrested, before Judge Bixby at the Tombs yesterday. It will be remembered that about 2:30 o'clock on last Sunday morning the vessel, which was lying in midstream off the Battery, was boarded by seven thieves, who bound and gagged the mate and steward, shot the Captain in the leg, and robbed the Captain's wife, Mrs. Margaret Connaughton, of jewelry valued at $708. Capt. Siebert, in direct violation of the rules of the Police Department, did not notify head-quarters of the affair until twenty-four hours after. In the interim Dugan and Carroll, who are young men residing at No. 332 Water street, were arrested by Doyle and Lawler. It would seem that Doyle met Carroll and said, "Have you had anything to do with that job on the river? If you have, go away; I don't want you. If you have, tell Dugan I want him." Carroll said, in reply, that he had no connection with the robbery, and, entering his residence, woke Dugan up. They then were taken to the Police boat. At the examination yesterday, Mrs. Connaughton, in the crudest way, endeavored to identify the prisoners, saying that Capt. Siebert told her, before producing Dugan and Carroll, that he had some men for her to identify. Several witnesses swore that Dugan and Carroll were in Water street all Sunday morning, and the examination was adjourned until to-day, to enable Counselor Oliver to produce two Fourth Ward policemen whose evidence will establish the innocence of the prisoners. Dugan and Carroll claim that Doyle and Lawler, who were degraded from detective duty, have arrested them in order to regain their status as detectives.

THE ANNEXATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By the annexation of the three towns of Westchester County, the Mayor is empowered to nominate and the Board of Aldermen to confirm a candidate for Police Justice for the Sixth District. The Mayor has already been besieged with applications for the office. A deputation of citizens of Westchester County called upon him yesterday and presented several names from which they hoped he would make a selection; but the Mayor declined to state who he would nominate. Among the candidates are Ex-Police Justice James H. Welsh, Ex-Assemblyman Herring, Col. Jas. Mooney, Mr. Angel, Civil Justice Haindermann, whose official term will expire Jan. 1, and many others. The committee appointed by the Supervisors to decide what portion of the debt of the annexed towns should be assumed by this County will meet with a like committee of Westchester Supervisors in a few days.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

AT THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS—THE VIRGINIUS REPORTED TO BE IN PURSUIT OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER ATLAS.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta were crowded throughout the day yesterday. The prominent members of the Junta in attendance included Gen. Juan D. De Villegas, Francisco Arteaga, Pedro Martin Rivero, Vicente Mestre, Vicente Bueno. Col. Lopes Queralta, who narrowly escaped with his life from Cuba, when followed by the volunteers, and had to cross to Kingston, Jamaica, in open boat, has been confined to his room for the past week by a severe cold. Col. Queralta came here bearing important dispatches from Cespedes in regard to his intended resignation as President of the Republic. Gen. Jordan was also absent from the meeting, having left the City in reference to business connected with the patriots. Gen. Arteaga, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, stated yesterday that every Cuban in this City was fully satisfied with the message of President Grant, and it is the general belief that an end will be put to the rule of tyranny in Cuba, as it has been in other portions of the Antilles. It was the slaveholders who were the cause of all the trouble, and when slavery was abolished it would be impossible for them to remain on the island. Nothing more than the abolition of slavery on the island was asked for by the Cubans in this City. They state that it will be impossible for the Spanish authorities to enforce this, or even the terms of the protocol, without proclaiming war on the residents of the island. The slaveholders, who are very wealthy, supply the volunteers with everything they require, and they will force them to resist the protocol of the Home Government. The patriots would of course take the part of the Home Government in the event of a struggle. The Cubans in this City will still continue to furnish material of war and other assistance to the patriots, but in such a manner as not to infringe on the laws of this country. Yesterday several contributions to this fund were sent in. The steam-ship Wilmington brought very little news in regard to the state of affairs in Cuba to the Junta. In fact, no letters were received, and it is believed that any communications that might have been addressed to the Junta were seized by the postal authorities in Havana. Señor Bombalier said he received no communication from his brother, nor did he know of his fate. He had some communications on other matters from Havana, dated Nov. 27. One stated that Carlos C. A. Lera, a prominent and wealthy citizen in Havana, had received an order from President Castelar in Madrid, to form a society for the abolition of slavery. The *Gorro Frigio* further stated that full permission had been granted to Señor Lera to form the society with the object of abolishing slavery. The society was to be organized on a basis similar to those formed some time ago at Puerto Principe and Porto Rico. It was feared, however, that there would be a good deal of opposition to this by the people, notwithstanding that a large number of them were favorable to abolition. The chief obstruction was the volunteers. A visit was made to the steamer Wilmington yesterday morning, after her arrival. She left Havana on the 27th ult., and had a very stormy passage. One of the officers on being questioned in regard to the state of public opinion in that place, said everything had its usual aspect. The Chief of Police of Havana, speaking of the state of affairs a day or two before the steam-ship left the port, remarked that it was nothing wonderful to find one or two Cubans or Spanish lying dead in the streets any morning, with a knife stuck in their hearts. The Virginius on the morning of the 27th had changed her position, and was taken up to the navy-yard, for what purpose did not transpire. It was looked upon as rather suspicious. Before leaving Havana no prisoners had been released. Mr. A. Breslauer, manager of the American and Foreign Express Company, whose agent in Havana is Mr. Bombalier, who was arrested in the steam-ship New-York some time ago, and thrown into prison, states that he received a communication from Havana a few days since to the effect that Mr. Bombalier had been acquitted of any charge of complicity in forwarding communications to the patriots, and had been released from prison.

The report that the steamer Virginius had been armed and equipped as a man-of-war was believed yesterday in Spanish and Cuban circles. Many prominent Spaniards assert that there is no intention of surrendering her to the United States, as stipulated in the protocol of the conference held at the Department of State at Washington. It was simply one of those kinds of promises that Spanish Government officials made hastily. In the Cuban Junta, the news created a sensation, especially when it was announced that intelligence had been received stating that on the 23th of November she had her equipment completed, and left the navy-yard in Havana in command of Spanish officers in search of the mail steam-ship Atlas, of the Atlas Line, which, it was believed, had left New-York on a filibustering expedition. It was reported that the Atlas was hovering around the Island of Cuba, seeking an opportunity to land men and munitions of war for the patriots of the Cuban Republic. The last portion of the news was denied by the members of the Cuban Junta, who said if such was the case they knew nothing of it.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., No. 56 Wall street, agents of the Atlas line, yesterday afternoon. They had not received any corroboration of the report in regard to the Atlas. The Atlas was the steamer which conveyed the crew and passengers from this City to the Virginius. They were landed in Kingston, Jamaica, at the time. It was probable that the authorities in Havana believed she had arms on board. The Atlas conveyed nothing except a general cargo, the British and American mails. There was a large number of passengers on board. The Atlas belonged to an English company, and carried the English flag, commanded by Capt. Porter, an Englishman, but an American citizen. She left New-York on the 18th, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th, en route to Savanilla, and would then return to Jamaica. The Atlas was believed to be now in Savanilla, and if captured by the Virginius it would be while on her way back to Kingston. Mr. Pim hardly believed the passengers would be interfered with, but thought the Cuban officials might look at her papers, and then allow her to proceed.

THE FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

The obsequies of Patrolman Edward L. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct Police, who was so brutally murdered on Monday night, as already reported in THE TIMES, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Church. The entire Police force of the Eighth Precinct, under the command of Capt. Williams, will act as a guard of honor, and will escort the remains of their deceased comrade from his late residence, No. 69 West Thirteenth street, to the church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. The funeral will be attended by the Police Commissioners, Superintendent Matsell, and Inspectors Dilks, Walling, and McDermott. Detachments of Police from the various precincts, numbering in the aggregate 200 men, under their respective Captains, will assemble in Washington square, and at the conclusion of the services at the church will escort the remains of the murdered policeman to the ferry. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the following communication was received from the Riot Relief Committee regarding Officer Burns' death:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

Hon. Henry Smith, President Board of Police:

DEAR SIR: The Riot Relief Committee have learned through the public prints of the death of Patrolman E. L. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, while engaged with his comrades in the arrest of a large number of disturbers of the public peace. The resolute and gallant conduct of Patrolman Burns, after he had been fatally wounded, in holding his prisoner in arrest, deserves the highest commendation.

It is the practice of this committee to appropriate the sum of $500 to the family of a policeman killed in the discharge of duty. A check for that amount is accordingly inclosed, and the committee respectfully request you will pay it to the widow of E. L. Burns, and express to her the sympathies of the undersigned in her great affliction.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
} Committee.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday on Officer Burns' body, and found that death resulted from fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain matter.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts at the Treasury, yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants thirty-two, amounting to $54,062 24; pay-rolls, number of warrants 252, amounting to $43,193 36; total $97,255 60. Receipts: From taxes of 1873, and interest, $38,415 96; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,385 26; collection of assessments and interest, $1,246 53; market rents and fees, $2,734 25; water rents, $6,495 69; vault permits, $4,700; commissions, public administrator, $34 97; licenses, Mayor's Office, $82 25; fees and fines, Police Courts, $489. Interest on daily balances: Merchants' National Bank, $5,517 98; German-American Bank, $350 69; Irving National Bank, $410 96; total, $56,163 46.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

John Barnum, the engineer who was arrested on the verdict of the Coroner's jury, in connection with the Harlem boiler explosion, was brought before the court on habeas corpus and *certiorari*. The District Attorney said that the indictment against Barnum would be manslaughter in the first degree, but the prisoner's counsel insisted that it would only be manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Ingraham fixed bail in the sum of $3,000.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY AND OTHERS.

Yesterday was the third day of the investigation into the charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty against Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings County. Mr. Gilbert H. Speer, Judge elect of the Superior Court, appointed by Gov. Dix to preside over the investigation, arrived at noon, shortly after which the proceedings commenced. Attorney General Barlow was not present, but was represented by Mr. Cadwallader, who was assisted by the counsel of the Committee of Fifty. Gen. Tracy and Edgar M. Cullen conducted the defense. Mr. Warren, the accountant, was the first witness called. He made an examination of the accounts of Mr. Badeau, in 1867, at the request of the Committee of Fifty. The examination showed it was the practice of the Collector to retain, for a greater or less time, the moneys collected. This money was deposited in one or more banks, and after a while he drew his check in favor of the City Treasurer for the amount. The average amounts of the funds in the hands of the Collector, and not paid over, was from one hundred thousand to several hundred thousand dollars.

Cross-examined by Gen. Tracy—I did not ascertain what the customs of the office had been prior to Mr. Badeau's entering upon the discharge of his duties as Collector. I learned that his custom was to deposit the current receipts of the tax office in one or more banks on the day on which he received them. I can say, as a matter of fact, that some money was not drawn out within a day or two after it was deposited. I think from four to seven or eight millions of dollars passed through Mr. Badeau's hands. There was an average amount withheld from the City Treasurer of from one to several hundred thousand dollars.

Gen. Tracy—You mean by the word withheld that he withheld the checks.

Mr. Warren—I mean the checks, or the greenbacks, or the gold, or silver, or copper, or whatever he received.

Mr. Julian Allen, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, testified as follows: As a member of the Committee of Fifty, I assisted in examining the accounts of Mr. Badeau. In accordance with the books in the tax office there was, in 1869, an average monthly balance in various banks to the credit of Isaac Badeau, of $475,423 66. In 1870 the average monthly balance to his credit was $390,380 33. In 1871 the average monthly balance to Badeau's credit in these banks was $657,285 53.

Gen. Tracy undertook to show, in the cross-examination of this witness, that the Committee of Fifty was in reality a Committee of Five, but Mr. Allen retorted that the Committee of One Hundred, of which Gen. Tracy was one of the organizing members, was sometimes only a Committee of Ten.

Mr. J. J. Studwell being duly sworn, testified that he was President of the National City Bank of Brooklyn; Collector Badeau kept his accounts at the bank; there was a large average balance to his credit in the bank.

Mr. Cadwallader—From time to time what interest, if any, was paid to any person on those deposits?

Gen. Tracy—Stop! stop! Mr. Badeau is not on trial.

Mr. Cadwallader—I insist that this is admissible evidence.

The Commissioner ruled that Mr. Studwell should answer the question.

Mr. Studwell—We paid interest to Mr. Badeau on average daily balances. On all sums over $10,000 we paid Mr. Badeau three per cent. interest. Our books will show what amounts were paid, and on what dates. I think our bank was the principal bank of deposit. Under the new charter I think the system has changed.

Charge No. 6 was then taken up. The first specification alleged that Mr. Britton failed to have brought to trial Patrick Keenan, the present Mayor's messenger, who was indicted on a charge of forging a name to a bond. The evidence elicited has been repeatedly published. Keenan, who was a Commissioner of Deeds, used the name of one Gibney to a bond for $1,400, having previously obtained his consent. He was defended by Ex-District Attorney Morris and fined for malfeasance in office. Another charge growing out of the same transaction has not yet been disposed of. The next specification alleged that Mr. Britton failed to prosecute a number of men who had been guilty of perjury in a real estate case involving a large sum of money. The principal witness was Mr. Darlington, a New-York lawyer, who had been engaged in the case, and whose client had suffered from the perjury of the witnesses whom, it is charged, Mr. Britton failed to have indicted. Mr. Darlington testified that Mr. Britton expressed the utmost willingness to prosecute the perjured witnesses, but was deterred from doing so by the fact that the witnesses on whom he would have to rely for a conviction were themselves guilty of perjury. Mr. Britton said that he had no doubt he would be able yet to procure the necessary evidence against the perjurers, and that when that evidence was procured they would be indicted and most probably convicted. At the conclusion of Mr. Darlington's testimony the investigation adjourned until to-day.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

A REDUCTION IN RATES—EFFORTS OF THE COAL COMBINATION TO INFLUENCE THE MARKET.

In despite of the efforts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's powerful combination to "regulate" the coal market, there are many and unmistakable indications that the prices of last year cannot be maintained. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, fully appreciating the necessities of the present situation, has made a reduction of forty and sixty cents per ton on the prices of last month. This company has so far steadily declined to join the combination. When the fact became generally known that the Pennsylvania Company contemplated lowering its prices, its officers were plied with arguments, by persons interested in the combination, tending to show that such action was uncalled for and impolitic. The combination has otherwise made the most strenuous exertions to maintain control of the market. Its agents have been busily at work trying to influence everybody worth influencing, to imitate the Reading Company's plan of action, and have been present at the great auction sales outbidding all competitors. At the Scranton sale, out of about 70,000 tons sold, agents of the combination bought 50,000. Stove coal the monopoly was determined should be sold at $5 45 per ton, (wholesale,) and they have been doing everything possible to keep it at that price. By large purchases at the auctions, the combination is enabled, with its own immense supplies, to hold possession of the bulk of the anthracite coal intended for the market, and by outbidding others, has crippled or driven small competitors and jobbers out of the field, or has forced them to buy of the monopoly at rates which oblige them to maintain retail prices at the old standard. The yards and other places where the coal of the combination is stored, show an unusual accumulation of coal for this season, and it is supposed that the fuel will be held firmly, and dealers who have contracts to fill and regular customers to supply will be obliged to buy it and pay whatever is demanded. It is questionable as to whether this "bulling" scheme will be successful. It is said that the combination concedes that prices will have to be lowered in April. Others, including the Pennsylvania Company, believe that the present is the most appropriate time for a reduction, and have taken, or are about to take, proper action in that direction. The Pennsylvania Company have adopted the following new rates for coal sold at retail from their yards in this City: Grate, $5 60; egg, $5 60; stove, $5 80; chestnut, $5. A circular advertising these prices will be issued to-day.

THE MAYOR'S STRANGE VISITORS.

The levees held daily by Mayor Havemeyer are not confined to office-seekers and politicians. For some unexplained reason, lunatics and persons of eccentric dispositions call upon him for counsel and aid. A few days ago a lady, whose wild eyes and haggard features indicated the loss of reason, entered his office and requested him to order the proprietors of a business directory to pay her a large sum as damages for vilifying her good name in that important work. Yesterday a still more novel incident occurred. The Mayor received a communication from one Patrick E. Grant, demanding £2,000 damages for "defiling his clothing and soiling his new garments which he had worn in the dominions of England under Queen Victoria." Mr. Grant's letter—which would make nearly one column and a half in THE TIMES—recited that he was "the author of the 'Lives of the Patriarchs' and the 'Discoveries of the Astronomers;' that while quietly walking through this City he was knocked down by a priest; that three Irishmen kicked off his hat, and then vauntingly exclaimed, 'There's your head!'" Mr. Grant then prays that "The Governor of this County and the Senate Council of this City may pay him £2,000 damages, as he was an astronomer like Copernicus, who would have to be paid for such injuries if they had been inflicted upon him." It is probable that Mr. Grant will call upon the Mayor for the amount he claims in a few days, and the Mayor has it done up in a brown paper parcel ready for him.

ORGANIZATION OF A CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Under the provisions of the new charter the Fire Commissioners have appointed the assistant foremen of the various companies as a corps of sappers and miners to destroy buildings by explosives when necessary to prevent the spread of a fire. The corps will consist of fifty-three men, and will be under the command of Charles Oscar Shay, the Assistant Chief of the department. The organization of the corps has been delayed, owing to the fact that no provision was made for it in the appropriations for the current year. The charter empowers the Commissioners to appoint a suitable officer to instruct and drill the corps in the use of explosives at a salary of $2,000 a year, but this position has not yet been filled. By the 1st of January it is expected the corps will be complete, and all the necessary equipments in the shape of powder-wagons and tools will then be supplied. The instruction of the corps will take place in a large room at the head-quarters of the Fire Department.

DEC 1873

ITALY.

THE CAVOUR MONUMENT—AT THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

The unveiling of the monument erected at Turin to the memory of the Count Di Cavour has been made the occasion of an enthusiastic, patriotic, and political festival. The citizens of the ancient capital of the Italian, or Sardinian Kingdom, have generously laid out the sum of about 500,000 francs to build this memorial in honor of a hero, who, more than any other, gave impulse and guidance to the great movement of national unity. It is now a dozen years since Cavour died, and the work upon the monument has been seven years in progress, the commission having been confided to the well-known sculptor, Dupré, of Florence. Turin may be said to be rich in modern monuments, for no city in Europe has done so much, in proportion, to embellish its squares and public gardens with the bronze and marble effigies of its local celebrities. Indeed, on the same day that the monument to Cavour was handed over to the public the statues of two other distinguished Piedmontese were unveiled in different parts of Turin. One of these is that of Massimo D'Azeglio, and the other of John Baptist Cassinis, in his time an eminent jurisconsult of the Forum of Turin.

But it was to do honor to Cavour that the festival of last Saturday brought together so great a crowd from all parts of Italy. It was known some time ago that the King and most of the members of the family of the Sovereign would be present, and other means were used to increase the éclat of the occasion. Victor Emmanuel, as the head of a united Italy under a system of constitutional monarchy, owes more, perhaps, to the statesmanlike activity, wisdom, and foresight of Cavour than to the efforts of the radical philosophical theorist and agitator Mazzini, or the magnetic popular influence of Garibaldi. Cavour, like Louis Charles Farini, Vincenzo Salvagnoli, and Massimo D'Azeglio—a trio of pure-minded patriots—was not permitted to see the fruition of life-long efforts and hopes. All of these conspicuous actors passed away just as the harvest began to bloom, the seeds of which were sown by their hands. In a careful survey of the events of Italian history of the past twenty years, much evidence is found to prove that the country, in its struggles for its rights, has been favored with a good number of prudent guides and counselors. While France and Spain have been tried by the agitations of many caprices and passions, Italy has gone steadily forward, turning to account, one by one, the advantages which fortunate circumstances have offered her. Happy will it be for the country, if the same practical good sense is exhibited in the coming twenty years which has guided the nation in the corresponding period of the past.

THE MONUMENT.

As to the monument to Cavour, the design presents no features which call for a particular description. I watched the progress of the sculptures for years in the studio of Dupré, at Florence, and more than once referred to them in former letters. The groups, or single figures, are symbolical, representing such ideas or principles as "Public Duty," "Policy," "Right," and "Independence." Cavour, the central colossal figure, is represented leaving as his legacy to Italy the maxim or doctrines of "A free Church in a free State." *Libera chiesa in libero Stato.* The whole height of the monument is about fifty feet, and although ornamented with a variety of devices, the general effect is simple and severe. The outlay seems large; but it must be remembered that the same amount will go much further for the labor on a work of art in Italy than in America.

AT THE CAPITAL.

In a week from this the Italian Parliament will begin its Autumn session at Rome. It will be the beginning also of the Roman season. Within a few days past a dozen cases of cholera have been reported, confined mostly to soldiers in one of the barracks. Until this sudden visitation Rome had entirely escaped, while for months past Genoa, Naples, and Venice have made out a daily list of from ten to forty or fifty cases. But for two or three days past no new cases have been reported here, and it is hoped that the extreme precautions taken by the Sanitary Department will be effectual in keeping it from extending in the city. It is of great consequence to the commercial interests of Rome that no epidemic shall prevail to spoil the Winter season, for hotel-keepers and bankers in other cities in the north frequented by foreigners are sufficiently prone to exaggerate the matter, if there is any little disturbance of the physical elements here. The King and Royal Princes, with the Ministers of the crown, and most of the diplomatic agents of foreign powers, are expected back the present week, to take part at the opening of Parliament. The Minister of Finances has got his budget ready for 1874; and enough is known already for the statement to be made that the deficit will reach the amount of about 110 millions of francs. It is understood that the Minister is ready with a recommendation by which he believes means can be raised for covering this sum, or for stretching out the public income to meet the wants of another twelve months. The past few weeks have cleared the sky of some clouds, and, casting the eye around the horizon, the prospect brightens, and there is less probability of any disturbance from war.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS.

The work of taking possession of the houses of the suppressed religious corporations goes steadily on, and two or three are every week evacuated by the monks, after having the regular legal process served upon them by the Commissioners appointed by the Government to have in charge the conversion of this property. On the appearance of the Commissioners at the door of the convent to be taken possession of, they are generally met by the Superior, or his delegate, with a formal instrument of protest, and then the keys of the establishment are given up. To this quiet manner of proceeding there have been only a few exceptions, like that of the Minerva Convent last week, when there was a refusal to open some of the doors, and a protest so insulting in its tone that the officers refused to receive it. The monks declared that had they force at command, they would have opposed it to the agents of the Government. In the Minerva Convent is the largest library in Rome, numbering as many as 200,000 volumes. This is now the property of the public, and with the other convent libraries, is to be put at the disposal of the community of Rome.

ATTITUDE OF THE MONKS.

Meanwhile, the members of the monkish brotherhood are resigning themselves with the best grace they can to an inevitable situation. Every day they seem to become more and more out of harmony with the bustling life of the transformed, and transforming, Rome. The monks of the more extreme orders, with the disfigured copple-crowned cut of their hair, as well as the priests, with their fantastical, inconvenient hats, begin to feel this. If any reliance can be placed in the reports that come from the Vatican, the Pope, in his vexation, has said that the abolition of the convents is a just punishment permitted by Providence for the disregard of discipline and the rules of their orders, which has crept into the conduct of the confraternities in modern times. The Pope may yet exercise his prerogative and carry out a purpose attributed to him, of reducing the number of orders to four or five.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE TIBER.

The principal local incident the past week has been the overflow of the Tiber, producing the usual panic, and threatening to put half of Rome under water. As it was, only two or three streets in the lower parts of the city were submerged; the Pantheon and the Getto, or Jews' quarter, being always the first to suffer. Generally old father Tiber lies quietly in his bed, but when there is an unusual stir of the elements, he stretches out his neck and looks over into the streets of the town, and in an ill-bred manner casts up and leaves behind great quantities of slime. The municipality of Rome has wrought wonders in the past few years, purifying the city of a great part of its ancient filth, but it has not yet taken any effective steps for getting rid of this great evil of the overflow of the river. The Jews who were driven out of some of the houses in their quarter by the recent clataclasm have been temporarily lodged, by order of the Syndic, in the Convent of Ara Cœli, on the hills of the Capitol. This is a novelty in Rome, and indeed anywhere, making the Jews the successors of the disbanded religious fraternities. But liberal action has made rapid advancement here, and every day there is some new example given that no distinction is to be made among citizens on account of religion. It is only carrying out the principle upon which the present Government is founded; but it is in strong contrast with the old system.

A. J. J.

MACMAHON'S TERM.

The proceedings in the French Assembly in relation to the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's term of office occupy much space in the English journals.

The following is the text of the bill proposed by the majority of the Committee of Fifteen for prolonging the powers of Marshal MacMahon:

Article 1. The powers of Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, are continued to him for a period of five years from the date of the meeting of the next Legislature.

Article 2. These powers shall be exercised upon the present conditions until the passing of the constitutional laws.

Article 3. The provision contained in the first article shall be embodied in the organic laws, and shall not possess a constitutional character until after those laws have been voted.

Article 4. Within a space of three days after the promulgation of the present law a committee of thirty members shall be appointed in the bureaus to examine the constitutional laws which were presented to the National Assembly on the 19th and 20th of May, 1873.

The report of the majority of fifteen, after setting forth the conclusions at which they have arrived, concludes by offering:

"A consideration which forces itself on each of us as Deputies and as citizens, in the state of division which exists in the Assembly after the agitations of the last few months and recent disappointments, we have no longer but one occasion for organizing a Government—that which has come upon us by surprise, sooner than we had expected. If the Conservative party has the courage to renounce the hopes which it has long entertained, but which have now been dispelled; if it consults only its patriotism, we can proceed together, and give to the country the Government which it expects from us. You have been unwilling to renounce the national flag and the free institutions of which it is the symbol; those institutions and that flag are equally dear to us. It is by means of a monarchy that you sought to obtain a constitutional Government. The monarchy has broken down, but the Government you desired we believe you may obtain not less certainly under republican form. There is at present no other solution of the desire to give to France that protection which it so much requires. But if the Conservative Party will not work with us to organize free institutions, if it offers us only a provisional state of affairs for ten years, only an isolated authority which is neither maintained nor restrained by constitutional laws, then, convinced of our powerlessness, it only remains for us to restore to the nation the mission with which it has intrusted us, and which we have been unable to fulfill. That would be a lamentable extremity. Whatever confidence we may place in the wisdom of the nation, it is to be feared that the convocation of a new Constituent Assembly, which would, without doubt, be differently composed to the present one, but which, perhaps, might not be less divided, would condemn France to venture upon that painful path in which during the last two years it has only proceeded from one deception to another. Let us take care that the country does not become wearied of our parliamentary agitations. It would not be the first time that a nation, disappointed in its most legitimate hopes, has ended by becoming disgusted even with liberty. On the other hand, if we could come to an understanding, if the name of the Marshal could serve as a pledge for a compromise, if you vote the organic laws, the country might soon recover that constitutional government which has more than once before made our glory and our prosperity. Then, instead of exhausting ourselves in the search for those political forms which have no other utility than to regulate the different powers of the State, we should enter into full possession of liberty, we could discuss in peace and harmony those great questions of education, of public works, of material, moral, and intellectual improvements, which possess as much interest for the nation as the appointment of a President, or the greater or lesser duration of the executive power. Whatever may be the success of our efforts, this justice must be rendered to us—that we have sincerely sought for conciliation. We have put ourselves aside, we have gone to the utmost possible limits of concession. In order to grant to the President a prolongation of his powers which should satisfy you, we ask but one thing—to get rid of the provisional state of affairs by organizing the legal Government of the country. Upon those terms we are with you, but we will not go beyond that. Never will we abandon those constitutional guarantees which France has conquered by nearly eighty years of struggles and sufferings—those guarantees without which liberty is but a phrase, order a falsehood, and authority, even the mildest, becomes an arbitrary and undignified power."

The following is the full text of Marshal MacMahon's message, which was read on Nov. 17 in the Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: At the moment that the discussion upon the prolongation of my powers is about to commence, I think it my duty to indicate the guarantees without which it would be imprudent, in my opinion, to accept the formidable task of governing a great country. According to the usages of the parliamentary system the Ministers will explain the acts of the Government to the Assembly, which is their sovereign judge; but when my authority is brought under discussion, and my responsibility is in question, no one will be surprised at my making known my views. France, whose wishes require for the Government stability and strength, would not understand a resolution which would assign to the President of the Republic a power of which the duration and the character could be subjected from the outset to reservations and suspensory conditions. To postpone until the adoption of the constitutional bills either the starting-point of the prolongation of my powers or the final effects of the Assembly's vote would be equivalent to stating beforehand that what is decided to-day will again be placed in question a few days hence. I, more than any other, must desire that the constitutional bills necessary for determining the conditions of the exercise of the public powers should speedily be discussed, and the Assembly will certainly carry out, without delay, the resolution it has already arrived at upon this point; but if you subordinate the proposal which is under discussion to the voting of the constitutional bills, will that not render uncertain and diminish the authority of the power you wish to create? If I had consulted my own tastes only, I should not have spoken of the duration of my powers. I yield, however, to the desire which a number of the members of the Assembly have manifested to learn my opinion upon this subject. I understand the idea of those who, in order to give full play to important business affairs, have proposed to fix the prolongation of my powers at ten years; but, after having maturely reflected, I have come to the conclusion that a term of seven years would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the general interest, and would be more commensurate with the strength which I can still devote to the country. If the Assembly thinks that in the position in which it has placed me I am still able to render some services, I openly declare that I shall use the powers which will be intrusted to me for the defense of conservative ideas, for I am convinced that the majority of France is as firmly attached to those principles as is the majority of the national representatives.

RATS IN PARIS.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the troubles which fell so heavily upon Parisians two years ago, were, as regards one class of the inhabitants of Lutetia, productive only of the most halcyon days. The rats never had a better time, and lady rats who loved their lords increased and multiplied their kind, while, doubtless to their great delight, their enemies the cat and dog were being tossed up into savory ragouts to such a degree as to create an almost new industry in Paris—that of the rat-catchers. These men can earn, on a successful day, from 8 to 10 francs.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Yesterday morning Edward Wall and Richard B. Webb, employed in the brass-finishing shop of Wm. Nichols, No. 16 High street, engaged in a quarrel. During the fight Webb seized a brass faucet and struck Wall on the back of the head, inflicting a serious and, it is thought, fatal wound. The injured man was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. Webb was arrested and brought before Wall, who identified him as the party who struck him. The prisoner denied the charge, but was locked up to await the result of injuries. Wall, after identifying Webb, became unconscious, and is now in a very precarious condition.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

Thomas Fay, a liquor-dealer of No. 1,344 First avenue, yesterday gave bail before Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of carrying on his business without paying the special tax, as required by law.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2300 Western Union....69⅛	700 Union Pacific....27
200 do......c. 69⅛	300 do....27⅛
1800 do......c. 69⅛	200 do......s3. 27¼
300 do......c. 69⅛	200 do....27¼
1200 do....69⅛	200 do....27⅜
1200 do......c. 69⅛	700 do....27⅜
300 do....69⅞	200 do....27⅜
1700 do....69¾	300 do......b3. 27½
700 do....69⅞	300 do....27⅜
1000 do....70	300 do....27¼
1600 do....70⅛	900 do....27⅜
500 do....70⅛	500 do......s3. 27¼
300 do....70⅛	400 do....27⅜
400 do....70⅛	200 do......b3. 27⅜
400 do....69⅞	300 do....27⅜
100 do......s. 69⅞	500 do....27¼
200 Pacific Mail....35⅛	200 do....27⅜
400 do....35⅛	1000 do....27⅜
500 do....35⅞	200 do....27⅜
300 do....36	1300 do....27⅜
400 do....36⅛	800 do....27⅜
300 do....36⅛	100 do......s3. 27⅛
400 do....36⅛	700 do....27¼
300 do....36⅛	100 North-western....49
500 do....36⅛	300 do....49
200 do....36⅛	100 do....49⅛
400 do....36⅛	100 do....49¼
300 do....36⅛	200 do....49⅜
600 do....36⅞	100 do....50⅛
800 do....36¾	300 North-west Pf.s3. 69½
100 do....37	300 do......s20. 69½
200 do....37⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash..c. 47⅜
400 do....37⅛	100 do....47⅝
100 do....37⅜	600 do....47⅜
200 do....38	400 do....47⅝
100 do....37¾	200 do....47¾
100 do....38⅛	400 Ohio & Miss....27
200 do......s3. 38⅛	200 do....27
200 do....38	200 do....27⅛
500 do....38	400 do....27¼
300 do....37⅝	100 do....27⅜
400 do....37⅝	200 do....27½
600 N. Y. C. & Hud....92	900 do....27¾
300 do......s3. 92⅛	1000 do....27⅞
300 do....92¼	100 St. Paul....36
100 do....92⅜	300 do......c. 36
400 Lake Shore....72⅞	100 do....36¼
700 do....72⅞	100 do....36⅜
300 do......c. 72⅞	500 C., C. & I. C....24¼
300 do......c. 72⅞	300 do....24⅜
200 do....72⅞	500 do....24⅜
100 do....72⅞	1200 do....24⅜
100 do......s3. 72⅞	300 do....24⅜
400 Rock Island....94	100 do....24⅜
100 do....94⅛	500 do....24⅜
100 do....94⅛	100 do....24¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M. AND 12 M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 118	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....111½	2,000 do....12.116
20,000 do......b. c. 111⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12.117½
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....110½	3,000 do....small.116
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....117⅛	2,600 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....12.110
500 do....117	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....118
10,000 do....117¼	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....12.119⅛
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 109¼	6,950 do....small.119¼
1,500 do....110	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 9½	100 U. S. Express....62½
15,000 N. Y. St. B. L., lt. 104	15 do....63
10,000 Bk'n 6s, W. L. 91	100 do....63½
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 90	30 Amer. Ex......b. c. 62
10,000 Erie 1st....100	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 31½
5,000 Erie 3d....96	200 Union Pac....b. c. 27⅝
5,000 Alb. & S'q 2d....97	700 do......s3. 27¼
5,000 do....90½	900 do....27¼
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st....80	200 do......b3. 27⅛
1,000 do....79½	400 do......b3. 27¼
5,000 do....79¾	1100 do....27⅜
18,000 do....79⅝	200 do......s3. 27⅜
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 72	500 do....27⅜
20,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 67	1300 do....27⅞
5,000 do......b. c. 67½	300 do......c. 27⅛
2,000 A. & T. H. 1st, b3....100	300 do......s3. 27¼
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d, Pf. 87	800 do....27⅜
10,000 T. & W. 2d....86	200 Pacific Mail...b. c. 37¼
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....82	300 do....37½
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 81	200 do......b. c. 37⅝
2,000 do......c. 80¾	100 do....37¾
1,000 Gt. W. 2d....78½	100 do....37½
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d....72	100 do....37⅞
1,000 do....72½	200 do......b3. 38
5,000 do....72⅝	300 do....38
2,000 Long Dock bs....90	300 do......s3. 38⅛
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 103¼	100 do....38⅛
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 89½	1200 do....38
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 102½	300 do....38⅛
20 Phenix Bank....95	200 do....38½
20 B'k of Republic....96	200 do....38
20 Metropolitan B'k. 121	300 do....38
10 Park Bank....119¾	400 do....37⅞
20 do....119⅞	300 do....38
100 Maryland Coal....17	200 do....37½
150 Del., L. & W....97½	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 59½
230 do....98	700 M. & St. P....b. c. 36⅝
50 Adams Express....85	200 do....36⅜
100 do......b. c. 85	150 do....36¼
100 do....85½	100 do....36½
100 W. F. Express....65	100 do....36⅜
500 Erie......b. c. 46⅞	200 do....36⅜
200 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 69⅞	100 Chi. & N. W....b. c. 49¼
300 do....69⅞	800 do......b. c. b3. 50
300 do....70⅛	300 do....50½
600 do....70⅛	100 do....50¼
900 do....70⅛	100 do......b30. 50¼
300 do....70¼	100 do....50
200 do....69⅞	100 do....49⅞
200 do....69⅞	100 do....50
200 do......c. 69⅞	100 do....49⅝
100 do....70	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b60. 70¾
100 do....70¼	200 do....69½
300 do......c. 70⅛	100 do......b. c. 69¼
700 do....70¼	100 do....70
2000 do....70⅛	100 do......b60. 70½
100 do....70¼	400 do....69¾
1300 do....70⅛	100 do....70
1800 do....70	140 do....70¼
100 do......c. 69⅞	100 do....70¼
100 do......c. 69⅝	200 B., H. & E....b. c. 1⅞
100 N. J. Cen....96½	100 do......b60. 2
10 do......b. c. 96½	1000 do......b3. 2
17 do....96½	100 do......s3. 2
100 St. L. & Iron M....52	200 do......b30. 2¼
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 72⅝	100 H. & St. Jos....25½
300 do....72⅞	100 do......b. c. 25¼
400 do....72⅞	100 do......b3. 25¼
300 do....72⅞	100 do....25⅜
20 do....73⅛	100 C. & R. I....b. c. 94⅛
600 do....73	100 do....94⅜
300 do....73¼	400 do....94½
300 do....73⅛	100 do....94⅝
100 do......s3. 73⅛	50 do....94¾
100 do....73	100 T. & W....b. c. b10. 48
100 Panama....94	100 do....47⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 92⅛	200 do......s3. 48
200 do....92⅜	200 do....48
100 do....92¾	100 do......b10. 48⅛
200 do....92⅛	600 do....48¼
100 do......c. 92⅝	200 do....47⅞
1100 do....92⅝	100 do....48
300 do....92½	100 do....48
100 do......s3. 92⅞	600 Morris & Essex....92¾
200 do....92⅝	100 do....92¼
18 do....92¼	400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 27⅝
600 do....93	300 do....27½
200 do....93⅛	100 do....27⅝
100 do......s3. 93	100 do....27½
300 do....93¼	100 do......b3. 27¾
800 do....93⅜	100 do....27⅜
100 do....93¼	600 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 24⅜
200 do....93⅛	100 do....24⅜
300 do....92⅞	100 do......s10. 24⅝
800 do....92⅞	200 do....24½
600 do....92⅞	1900 do....24⅜
100 do......b3. 93⅛	50 Mich. Cen....b. c. 75½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Western Union....70	700 Union Pacific....27⅜
1000 do....70⅛	600 do....27⅜
400 do....70⅛	400 do......s3. 27⅜
200 do......s3. 70⅛	300 do......c. 27⅜
500 do....70⅛	200 do......b3. 27⅜
600 do......c. 70⅛	100 do....27½
100 do....70⅛	500 do....27⅜
200 do....70⅛	200 do....27⅜
300 do....70⅛	200 do......b3. 27⅛
1200 do....70⅛	100 do....27½
100 do......s3. 70	100 do....27⅜
100 U. S. Express....62½	800 do....27¼
300 Erie....47¼	300 do....27⅜
100 Panama....93½	100 do......c. 27⅜
200 do....95	100 do......b10. 27⅝
200 do....94½	100 do......b3. 27¾
100 Pacific Mail....38⅛	900 do....27⅜
200 do....38⅛	100 do......b3. 27⅜
700 do....38	25 do....27¼
300 do......c. 38⅛	100 do......s3. 27⅜
100 do....38¼	600 do....27½
100 do....38⅛	200 do....27⅜
400 do....38⅜	400 do....27⅜
800 do....38½	200 do....27⅜
300 do....39	200 do....27⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H....93	1200 do....27⅜
400 do....92⅞	100 do....27½
100 Rock Island....94⅛	100 do......b3. 27⅞
35 do....94⅛	700 do....28
200 do....95	1300 do....27⅞
50 do....94⅞	100 do....28
35 do....94¾	200 do....27⅞
100 do....94⅞	200 Del., L. & W...b3. 98
800 Lake Shore....72⅞	650 do....97⅞
200 do......s3. 72⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo....25½
400 do....72⅞	200 do....25⅛
500 do....72⅞	200 Bost., H. & E...b3. 2¼
1200 do....72½	1000 do....2¼
600 do....72⅝	200 do......b30. 2¼
300 do....72⅝	100 do....2¼
100 do......c. 72¾	100 do....2¼
200 do....72½	100 do....2¼
100 do......c. 72⅞	100 do....2⅜
200 do....72¾	200 do......b30. 2½
300 do....72⅞	200 do....2⅜
300 do....72¼	19 N. Y., N. H. & H. 124¼
100 do......s3. 72⅜	10 do......b30. 125
300 do....72⅞	100 Ohio & Miss......c. 27⅜
100 do......c. 72⅞	100 do......c. 27⅝
300 do....72⅞	100 do....27⅞
300 do....72¾	200 do....27⅞
100 North-western....49½	100 do....28
300 do......b60. 50⅛	100 do....28⅛
200 do....49⅛	100 do....28
100 do......b3. 50	100 do....28
100 do....50	1300 C., C. & I. C....24⅞
300 N. W. Pref....70½	1200 do....25
800 St. Paul....36⅝	100 do....25⅜
100 do....36⅝	300 do....25¼
200 do....36¾	800 do....25⅛
100 Tol. & Wab....48	200 do....25
100 do....48⅛	400 do......s3. 25⅜
400 do......s3. 48⅛	300 do......s3. 25⅜
100 do....48	1400 do....25⅜
200 do....48⅛	100 At. & Pac. P....b3. 14
200 do....48⅛	600 do....14
10 St. L. & K. C....31½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b. c. 111	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. b. c. 112¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 112⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67. 112½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....114⅛	2,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 110⅛
	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Un. Pac. 1st....79⅛	300 Union Pac....b. c. 27¾
1,000 do....80	100 do......b3. 27¾
1,000 do....80⅛	500 do....27⅝
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 72	500 do....27⅜
1,000 U. P. Inc. 10s. 67	800 do....27⅞
1,000 North Mo. 1st....82	100 do....28
10,000 D. & H., R., '84. 101	800 do....28
20,000 Alb. & S'q 1st. 103	3200 do....28
5 Metropolitan B'k. 120	800 do....28⅛
5 Fourth Nat. B'k....100	100 Harlem R....119
10 German Am. B'k....87	100 do....118½
45 Merch's' B'k. b. c. 114	100 Cleve. & P. G'd....82
300 West. Un. T..b. c. 70⅛	100 Chic. & N. W....50
800 do......s3. 70¼	100 do......b. c. 49¾
600 do....70⅛	40 N. J. Central....96½
500 do....70⅛	100 do....96½
300 do....70⅛	200 do....96⅝
3500 do....70⅛	300 M. & St. P....b. c. b3. 36¼
100 Mar. L. & M....10	100 do....36⅜
100 do......b30. 10	200 do....36⅜
800 Wells-Fargo Ex....65	100 M. & St. P. Pf..b. c. 59⅞
25 do....65½	100 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 48½
100 P. M. S. S. Co..b. c. 38¾	100 do....48¼
200 do....38⅝	100 do....48½
100 do....38⅝	100 do....48⅜
100 do....39	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 31½
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 93¼	100 Del., L. & W....97¾
200 do....93⅜	10 do......b. c. 98
100 do....93⅛	100 St. L. & I. M....53
400 do....93⅛	200 do....54
800 do....93⅛	200 do....53½
600 Erie R......b. c. 47⅜	200 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 24½
200 do......b3. 47⅝	100 Mor. & Ess...b. c. 92½
200 do....47⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 28⅛
200 Erie Pf...b. c. 69	100 do....28
200 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 72⅝	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. c. 25⅛
300 do....72⅞	500 do....25⅛
500 do....72⅞	200 do....25⅝
200 do......b3. 73	500 do....25½
45 Chic. & R. I....95	200 do......s3. 25⅜
200 do......b. c. 95¼	200 do......s3. 25¼
100 do....94⅞	500 do....25⅜
100 do....94⅝	200 Canton Co....60

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....112½	1000 Union Pacific....28
4,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 110¼	200 do....27⅞
100 West. Union....70⅛	400 do....27⅜
300 do....70⅛	2000 do....27⅝
700 do....70⅛	200 do......b3. 27¾
200 do....70⅛	1600 do....27⅝
300 do......b3. 70¼	800 do....27⅝
100 do....70⅛	1000 do....27⅞
300 do....70⅛	4400 do....28
100 do....70	500 do......s3. 28
600 do....70¼	200 do......b3. 28⅛
600 do....70⅛	400 do....27⅞
500 do....70½	400 North-western....50¼
800 do....70⅛	725 do....50
200 do....70⅛	100 do....49⅞
200 do....70⅛	100 do....50¼
1100 do....70⅛	100 do....50½
300 do....70⅛	200 North-west. Pref. 70¼
100 Mar. L. & M....9⅛	100 St. Paul....36⅜
100 do......b3. 9⅞	100 do....36½
310 Pacific Mail....39	200 do....35⅞
100 do....39⅛	100 do......s3. 36⅜
300 do....38⅝	100 do......b3. 36⅜
100 do......b3. 38⅞	200 do....36⅜
100 do....38⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....48¼
100 do....39	100 do....48
100 do....38⅞	100 do....48⅛
500 do....38⅞	100 do......b3. 48⅜
400 do....38⅞	100 Bost., H. & E. s3. 2¼
300 do....38⅞	100 do....2⅜
400 do....39⅛	200 do....3
400 do....39⅛	100 do....2⅜
100 do....39⅛	200 do....2⅜
400 do....39⅛	100 do......b3. 2¼
100 do....39⅛	100 do....2⅜
1000 do....39⅛	10 Pittsburg....82½
100 do......b3. 39⅛	100 do....82
800 do....39¼	10 Del., L. & W....98
400 N. Y. C. & Hud....93¼	200 Han. & St. Jo....25½
215 do....93	200 Ohio & Miss....28
200 do....93⅛	400 do....28
200 do....93½	200 do....27⅞
100 do......b3. 93⅛	200 do....27¾
100 do......b3. 93⅛	1100 do....28
400 do....93⅜	200 do....28⅛
400 do....93¼	200 St. L. & I. M. b60. 55
300 do....93⅛	100 do....54½
300 do....93¼	200 do....54
200 do....93⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......c. 25⅜
500 do......b3. 93	100 do....25⅛
200 do....92⅞	100 do....25⅛
700 do....93	1400 do....25¼
100 Lake Shore....b3. 72⅞	100 do....25
100 do....72⅞	300 do....25
1000 do....72⅞	100 do......b3. 25⅛
400 do....72⅞	200 do....25¼
600 do....72⅞	100 do....25⅛
900 do....72⅞	1400 do....25⅛
200 do....72⅞	600 do......b3. 25½
500 do....72⅞	200 Atlantic & Pac....14¼
900 do......s3. 72⅞	100 do....14½
100 do....72⅞	45 do....14
200 do......s3. 72⅛	100 do....14¼
200 do....72⅞	200 do....14
370 do....72⅝	100 do....14⅞
500 do....72⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo....31½
300 do....72⅝	100 Rock Island....94½
100 do......b3. 72¼	100 Maryland Coal....17¼
700 do....72⅛	100 Quicksilver....22¾
	100 Harlem......b3. 118¼

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury were favorably construed on the Stock Exchange to-day. They are held to set at rest all theories about early or forced resumption of Specie payments, and at the same time they are interpreted to mean *Free Banking*, and the discretionary employment of the Greenback reserves in the Treasury, which from $44,000,000 have already been reduced to $33,000,000. The deficiencies of the Treasury in the next seven months to the close of the current Fiscal Year will probably require the remainder to be issued. It is certain that the Funded (Gold-bearing) Stocks of the United States *will not be increased*. The Gold Interest charge upon these Stocks has been reduced from $124,000,000 to $98,000,000 per annum. The process of refunding the 6 ℘ cents. of 1862 will go on to the further extent of $200,000,000 into the New 5 ℘ cents, and thus bring down the Interest charge on the Funded Debt to $8,000,000 per month, or $96,000,000 a year. From the tenor of the Message and Report we do not believe that resort will be had to Currency Interest Obligations of any description. All the paper of the Treasury of this description outstanding at the close of the War in 1865 has been withdrawn and canceled. There is no present occasion, and no occasion likely to occur, to renew it in any shape, or under any plausible pretext. The legal status of our Greenback Circulation is $400,000,000, limited by the Act of 1864 and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. If the reserves of this Circulation are found insufficient to bridge over the deficiencies of the Treasury to the close of the present Fiscal Year, and the probable deficiencies of the succeeding year, resort will no doubt be had, before the close of the long session of Congress, to new sources of taxation. This point will not probably be settled (unless trouble in Cuba should force the Government into armed hostilities,) before mid-Summer, by which time we confidently hope that the trade and business of the country will be so far restored as to render a reliance upon the estimates of Secretary Richardson for the next Fiscal Year perfectly safe. He places the receipts of the new year at $305,000,000, and the expenses of the Government at $290,000,000. The contribution to the Sinking Fund for the new year should be $29,000,000 by the purchase and cancellation of the Funded Stocks of the United States, which would leave an apparent deficiency of $14,000,000—the whole of which can be saved and ought to be saved by Congress in cutting down the estimates of expenses. Prominent among these are $50,000,000 for the War Department, including river and harbor improvements, not pressingly needed, to a large amount, and $54,000,000 for the Civil Service, including public buildings of all sorts throughout the country, which the President urgently advises should be delayed until the Treasury is in better condition.

In regard to National Banking, our inference from the recommendations of the President, and from the temper of the popular sentiment West and South of this City, is that banking will be made practically free as well as elastic before the adjournment of the present long session of Congress. There is no purpose of "inflation," in its damaging sense, in this direction, but the opinion we apprehend will be uppermost in Congress that the National Bank Circulation should be limited only by the business wants of the country, as tested by the profits of Free Banking on the Public Stocks of the United States lodged in the Treasury for Circulation—the Circulation itself being redeemable in the Legal-Tender Greenbacks or Gold Notes of the Government.

As respects the Greenback reserves to be held by the National Banks, we believe that the President holds to the opinion that the first and chief obligation of the Government is to the note-holders. These being amply secured at the Treasury at Washington, the degree of protection or security to the depositors, who, as a rule, ought to be able to take care of themselves, in the National Banks, becomes a question of secondary importance. He said in his Inaugural, in March, 1869, that if bad or impracticable laws cannot be enforced, they ought to be repealed. In this case Congress will have either to indemnify the National Banks (especially in this City) for the open and notorious violation of the present law of reserves, or else repeal or greatly modify the law as it now stands. Our impression is that the law will be so modified as to do away with all reserves in Greenbacks or Gold as against the already amply secured Circulation of the Banks.

The President is evidently for an elastic Circulation for the accommodation of the periodical wants of trade and commerce. He suggests the temporary increase of the National Bank Circulation in the Fall and Winter seasons, whereby the Government might save, for the time being, 4 ℘ cent. per annum on the Stocks lodged for the security of the extra Circulation thus needed; but in the adjustment of the question of Free Banking this may not be acceptable to Congress.

It is satisfactory to report that, while the President's Message advanced the Stock Exchange, it did not advance the Gold Room. The President gives ample reasons why our present volume of Currency is *not* inflated, and why the immense material progress of the country through 25,000 miles of new Railways, by the annual emigration from the Old World and by the spirit of enterprise and advancement in the last three or four years, have worked the absorption of both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, in the pockets of the People, so that practically tested, we have less Currency in active employment than in 1869, while the Treasury has withdrawn $45,000,000 of the Legal-tender basis in the shape of the Three ℘ Cent. Certificates.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 109@109⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange on London, on actual sales, 107¾@108 ℘ cent. The Share speculation advanced from 1½ ℘ cent. on such Stocks as New-York Central, to 1½@2 ℘ cent. on some of the lighter Railroad Stocks of the West, and 1¼@3 on the Stocks of the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Telegraph was not quite so firm at the close as in the morning, and some of the Railroads show less buoyancy, but the general business and speculation of the day was large, and the closing prices contrast, as below, with the figures of last night. The Public Funds continue very strong, and there was, as on yesterday, an exceptional strong demand for the Coupon 5-20s of 1867.

Closing Quotations—DEC. 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¼	117½
American Gold	109	109
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91⅞	93
Chicago and Rock Island	94	94
Pacific Mail	35⅛	38¾
St. Paul Common	35¾	36¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27	28
Western Union	69⅛	70¼
Erie	46¾	46½
Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅞
Lake Shore	72¼	72⅛
Toledo and Wabash	47¼	43
Harlem	115	118¼
North-west	48⅜	50
North-west Preferred	69¼	70½
C., C. & Indiana Central	24	25⅝
Adams Express	85	85½
U. S. Express	63	63
Wells-Fargo Express	65	66
American Express	60	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	97½	98
Central New-Jersey	96¼	96½
Panama	91½	93
St. Paul Preferred	59	59
Atlantic and Pacific	14	15

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

Gold receipts	$842,895 85
Gold payments	1,105,764 39
Gold balance	49,013,946 80
Currency receipts	1,745,853 63
Currency payments	419,495 75
Currency balance	14,824,384 80
Customs	228,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Treasurer of United States at Washington	864,000 00

The prices of the various Public Funds are as follows at the close of the day. The demand keeps ahead of the supply on the Street, and one or more large orders for investment account have been filled in the 1867s.

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	113	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115¾
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	117½	5-20 reg., '67	112½
5-20 reg., '62	110⅞	5-20 coup., '67	117½
5-20 coup., '62	[illegible]	5-20 reg., '68	111½
Called Bonds, '62	108½	5-20 coup., '68	116½
5-20 reg., '64	110½	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 coup.	110⅜
5-20 reg., 65	112½	5s coup., '81	110½
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s currency	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	94	..
City 6s, New	99¼	..
Camden and Amboy	..	116
Pennsylvania Central	89¼	89½
Reading	107½	108
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa Preferred	40¾	41
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	24	..
Lehigh Navigation	26⅛	26¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	90

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For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was very small and arrivals very light. A few Beeves were sold from 7c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. Milch Cows firm from $40@$82 ℘ head. Coarse Bulls sold on live weight at 3¼c. ℘ ℔. Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold from $7@$8 50 ℘ head. Sheep sold from 5¾c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Lambs at 7½c. ℘ ℔. Trade in Hogs has been depressed by the continuance of damp, heavy weather, which is essentially unfit for packers' work. Live Hogs sold at 5c. ℘ ℔.; City dressed from 5⅝c.@6¾c.@6⅞c. ℘ ℔., light Pigs included.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 65 Sheep, weight 4,830 ℔s., at 5⅜c.; 96 Sheep, weight 7,590 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ℘ ℔.; 301 Sheep, weight 23,730 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 209 Sheep, weight 20,710 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 24 Calves at $7 ℘ head; 50 Calves at $8 50. S. McGraw sold 10 Lambs, weight 650 ℔s., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 19 Bulls, weight 19,530 ℔s., at 3¼c. ℘ ℔. T. McCabe sold 1 Cow for $40; 3 Cows for $150; 2 Cows for $120; 1 Cow for $80; 1 Cow for $82.

At Fortieth Street Hog Market T. H. Reid sold on yesterday afternoon 3 cars of Ohio Hogs at 5c. ℘ ℔., and on this forenoon 2 cars of same lot of Hogs at 5c. ℘ ℔., average weight 240 ℔s.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 1, 1873: 1,485 head of horned Cattle, 7,230 Sheep, 200 Calves, 14,823 Hogs, 16 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 462 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows, 2 Calves. Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,710 Hogs, with 21 cars of Hogs and 2 cars of Sheep due.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 9 cars reported to arrive, were 1,105 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,114 head, or 242 cars, against 253 cars for the same time last week. The market was brisk at stiff yesterday's prices, Cattle selling freely. Light Cattle are scarce, most of the stock in the yards being heavy weights. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales of 462 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,173 to 1,455 ℔s., at $4 40@$6; 160 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,643 ℔s., at $4 12½@$6; 563 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,209 to 1,335 ℔s., at $5@$5 60; 187 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,138 to 1,158 ℔s., at $4 50; 20 head Michigan Steers, averaging 983 ℔s., at $4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 6,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c. advance on Canada stock. There were a number of Boston buyers in the market to-day. Sales of 1,270 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 81 to 100 ℔s., at $3 62½@$4 75; 97 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 88 ℔s., at $4; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 79 to 80 ℔s., at $3 25@$4; 1,400 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 88 to 113 ℔s., at $5@$5 75. Hogs—The receipts thus far this week were 22,000 head, against 24,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at 15c. ℘ cwt. advance on yesterday's prices. The few sales made were to country dealers at $4 50@$4 75, regular buyers holding off. There were but few heavy hogs in the pens. Prime heavy weights, had they offered, would have commanded $5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton—Demand fair: Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 7,147 bales; gross, 9,090 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,722 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 149,294 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 3.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,881 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,431 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 32,775 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 273 bales; gross, 1,339 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 450 bales; spinners, 150 bales; stock, 14,912 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton slightly lower; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 3,909 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,387 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 51,166 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 4,592 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,597 bales; coastwise, 3,022 bales; sales, 1,480 bales; stock, 108,150 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 2,690 bales; exports coastwise, 817 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 43,637 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 3—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4¾ ℘ cent., or 1¼ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £63,000. Erie Railway Shares, 39; do. Preferred, 58½.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞; do. Preferred, 59.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for New Cumberland cut.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Day Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 4: Nos. 118, 95, 104, 63, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 136.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Brady, J.—35, Malloy vs. McConnell; 55, Stigeler vs. Hoff et al.; 71, Adriance et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 76, De Braulieu vs. Stupp; 81, Saunders et al. vs. Williamson et al.; 82, Pettis vs. Roberts; 89, The People, &c., Creamer vs. Green; 90, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 91, The People, &c., ex rel., Csapp vs. Csapp; 95, The People, &c., Shiner vs. Schmidt; 96, The People, &c., Rosenthall vs. Schmidt; 97, —— vs. ——; 98, —— vs. ——; 100½, —— vs. ——; 109, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 129, In the matter, &c., New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kip et al.; 132, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 136, White vs. Livingston; 140, Bartlett vs. McNeil; 141, Livingston vs. White; 143, Wetzen vs. St. Paul and Pembina Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers—21 Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 24, Frueauff vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 31, Gurley et al. vs. Ely; 32, Same vs. Same; 33, Hanbury vs. Connelly. Law and Fact—53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 75, Davis vs. Codling et al.; 90, Pool vs. Stevens, Sur.; 102, Taylor vs. Thomas; 103, Doughty vs. Hamann; 104, Barry vs. Genin; 105, Warner vs. Murphy; 106, Stephens vs. Stephens et al.; 107, O'Dougherty, Administrator, vs. McMahon et al.; 108, Rice, Administratrix, vs. Hollister et al.; 109, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold; 110, Flynn vs. Third Avenue Savings Bank; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 112, Suross vs. Wood; 113, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 114, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 115, Macklep vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina et al.; 116, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 117, Thomson vs. Beman et al.; 118, Guidet vs. Cohen; 119, Foster et al., Executors, vs. Beman et al.; 120, Weir vs. Vail et al.; 121, Squires, Executor, et al. vs. Givin et al.; 122, Zschwetzke vs. Curc et al.; 123, Potter vs. Warring; 124, Datter, Sur., Executor, &c., vs. Tallman; 125, Gilbert vs. Cubber et al.; 126, Whitlock vs. Casenova, et al.; 127, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 128, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 129, Moser vs. Smith; 130, Demir vs. Travers; 131, Hanlon vs. Hanlon, Sr., Executor, &c.; 132, Kamp vs. Kamp et al.; 133, Regan, vs. Demarest et al.; 134, Leipziger vs. Salem et al.; 135, Stevens et al. vs. McComb; 136, Knapp, as Trustee, vs. Avenue C Railroad Company; 137, Johnson et al. vs. Gill et al.; 138, Carr vs. Clifford et al.; 139, Pitman vs. O'Callaghan; 140, Spaulding et al., Executors, vs. Farley; 141, Smith vs. Provost; 142, The Tredegar Company vs. St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 143, Hall vs. Dunnington; 144, Compton vs. Chase et al.; 145, Dunnington vs. Dunnington et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 147, Lookup vs. Collins; 148, Greanleaf vs. Greanleaf; 149, McMillan vs. Williams; 150, Bloodgood vs. Mickle et al.; 151, Lee et al. vs. Stevens et al.; 152, Lee et al. vs. Wolff et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—1011½, Rusk vs. Martin; 2983, Berrien vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 571, Paine vs. Paine; 17, Adler vs. Elmore; 591, Dodge et al. vs. Hughes et al.; 769, Wardenburgh vs. Burke; 1395, Wilkins vs. Helms et al.; 1397, Keech vs. Myers, Executor; 1039½, Richard vs. Roersol; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 541, Potter, Executor, vs. Barnard et al.; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 645, Chase vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 801, White vs. Pettigrew; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 1077, Abeel vs. Palmer, Sur.; 1079, Fryatt vs. Allen; 1081, Bradley et al. vs. Steinmets, impleaded; 1085, Bank of British North America vs. Heard, impleaded; 1087, Mallon et al. vs. Bondy. Adjourned Term.—2336½, Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 3148, Berien, Administrator, vs. Houghtalin et al.; 1012½, Frazer vs. The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company; 1580, Venino vs. Bissinger; 1584½, Buse vs. Contrell; 1590½, Loughran vs. Strernome; 1608, Beach vs. Bauer; 1610, Hetzell vs. Coar; 1612, Perrine vs. Deull; 1614, Kirk vs. Devine et al.; 1614½, Wallace vs. Binsace; 1616, Laurence vs. Jones; 1620, Schultze et al. vs. Beach; 1624, Brink et al. vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Company; 1628, Stryker et al. vs. Ross, President; 1630, Bennett vs. Sterne; 1632, Schirman et al. vs. McCormick; 1634, Max et al. vs. Rice et al.; 1636, Catlin vs. Gerrish; 1638, Sanborn vs. Acker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 633, Raymond vs. Vanderlip et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmayer et al.; 723, Hart vs. White, 555½, Storer vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin, Sur., vs. Hirsch; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 251, Gadsden vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 819, Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. Cardoza et al.; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 825, Cutter vs. Hatch; 811, Mallory vs. Radde; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—786, Reichart vs. Bedrosian; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettauer; 736, Cahill vs. Maranall et al.; 772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 692, Levy et al. vs. Demuth; 696, Parker, Survivor, vs. Horton et al.; 1234, Luddington et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 778, Fuska vs. Schenple et al.; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.; 688, Luppold vs. Ohmocht; 702, The Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 392, Mierson vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—39, Guiterman vs. Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; 2339, Sauderson vs. Peabody; 2343, Morris vs. Hamill; 612, Litch vs. the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 3571, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 866, Kreanborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2423, Hauff vs. Moon; 2546, Shephard vs. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.

COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—3710, Michaels vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 3752, Hughes vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3756, Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3745, McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3744, O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3754, Quigley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3753, Rooker vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3755, Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3742, Elliott vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2478, Porter vs. Sawyer; 2480, Bahr vs. Gross; 2482, Highland Lake Insurance Company vs. Lexon; 2483, Baxter vs. Campbell et al.; 2484, Werner vs. Routh.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—13, Beamish, Receiver, vs. Matthews; 29, Beach vs. Glass; 33, Thornton vs. St. Paul and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—3034, Lumbard vs. McManus; 2932, Scott vs. Phelps; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2688, Landsberg vs. Laubergh; 2659, Theall vs. Stietz; 3172, Lyons et al. vs. Isabean; 3562, Cullen vs. McMahon; 676, Lindemann vs. Miller; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 3652, Fatman vs. Ruete; 3653, Baker et al. vs. Swan; 2988, Brooks vs. Wright et al.; 3432, Oakes vs. Clayton; 2770, Cleary vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2880, Cohen vs. Goodal.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—459, Preston vs. Watsfelder; 2501, Cohen vs. Koehler et al.; 3399, Hecht vs. Dietrich; 3507, Bennett vs. Scott; 3601, MacConkey vs. Atkinson; 2977, Schulhafer vs. Colby; 2477, De Blois vs. Stokes et al.; 2517, Mandle vs. Adolphe; 2758, Piersall vs. Williams; 2377, Washington vs. Hatton; 2427, Thorn et al. vs. Yelgman; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 3701, Bridgeport Spring Company vs. Corbett et al.; 3405, Morgan vs. Stern; 3043, Rowbotham vs. The Neefus Co-operative Manufacturing Company.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2813, Baltzer et al. vs. Carter et al.; 2626, Kierst vs. Haden; 2942, Cahill vs. Ferguson; 1960, Schoenwold vs. Sussman; 2520, Becbluft vs. Doscher; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 2843, Gutiercy vs. Schlessinger; 3604, Teiner vs. Hull; 3679, Thomassilli vs. Claude; 3742, Deeger vs. Bassford; 1863, Gast vs. Godfrey; 2504, Depuy vs. Chase; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 2872, Boyle vs. Bolton et al.; 2982, Morgan vs. Georgham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Flood, Samuel McClellan, and William Triesman, felonious assault and battery and grand larceny; Daniel Malony, attempt at rape; Joseph Dempsey, John Jones, and Daniel Bernstein, felonious assault and battery; Hewey Weilbrecht, felonious assault and battery; John Hyde, assault with intent to steal; William Thompson, burglary; Philip Colyer and Edward M. Vought, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Morton, larceny from the person; Thomas Muller, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Dodge vs. Dodge, Mander vs. Bride, Wyman vs. Connover, Jr., et al., Grigg vs. Fay et al., Dinsmore vs. Fisk, Wippler vs. Wippler, Kavanagh vs. Decker, &c., Wheeler vs. Lee, Arnold et al. vs. Wilson, Quinlan vs. Selmes; motions granted.

Dirago vs. Howe et al.; order granted.

Groffsal vs. Swerinton et al. See memoranda on motion papers.

Earle vs. Coburn. See rule 73.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Blunt vs. Rinaldo; order of reference.

Folsom vs. De Forest; order of reference.

Ibbottson vs. Robbins; order appointing Receiver.

Jones vs. Warner; order discharging defendant, &c.

Fairchild et al. vs. Smith et al.; judgment signed.

Demilt vs. Patent Package Company, Alexander vs. Oddie, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, Perry vs. Gilbert, Freeland vs. R. and A. Air-line Railroad Company; orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Lathrop vs. Lathrop; motion for injunction denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hall vs. Lietch; motion to continue an injunction granted without prejudice on notice to defendant to dissolve same on additional affidavits.

Shea vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on pay of costs. (See memorandum.)

By Judge Robinson.

Dickie vs. Dickie; cause set down for calendar first Monday February next. (See memorandum.)

Lamb, &c., vs. the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; motion to vacate attachment for want of jurisdiction granted, with $10 costs. (See decision.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 125.—*Hailes & Treadwell vs. Wormer.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This suit was brought to restrain the defendants from infringing the rights of the plaintiffs under patents for improvements in base-burning stoves, and to recover damages for infringement. The court below held that any features or combinations found in the stoves of the defendants which were also found in the plaintiffs' patents, as shown by certain exhibits, were first produced and reduced to practice by the defendants, and the bill was dismissed. It is here contended that if the defendants' exhibits represent a stove similar to the plaintiffs, it was never reduced to practical use, but was abandoned, and no effort was made to perfect them for several years, and that they will not be considered a prior invention embodied in practical form tested by use to the extent of depriving a subsequent patentee of a perfect apparatus creating a new class of stove. To constitute prior invention the principle must be embodied in a working machine adopted to practical use.

E. J. Bennett for appellants; C. M. Keller for appellees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Sedgwick and a Jury.

A FAST DRIVEN BUTCHER'S CART AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

Louis Grupe vs. Isaac Rodman.—The plaintiff, a boy of thirteen years, sues, by his guardian, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries to his head sustained by being run over by a butcher's [illegible] and driven at an unlawful and dangerous rate of speed by one McCue, in whose charge it was. The injury was inflicted in Seventy-seventh street, in this City. The defense was that McCue had taken the horse and cart away without defendant's knowledge or authority, and was not, therefore, at the time of the injury in the legitimate pursuit of defendant's business.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $1,250.

M. Kurtzman for plaintiff; John M. Cooney and Solomon F. Higgins for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

UNITED STATES BONDS AND BURR STONE STOCK AS COMPARATIVE INVESTMENTS.

A. L. Schermerhorn, Administratrix, vs. Benjamin G. Bloss.—This action was brought to recover the value of United States bonds of the par value of $3,000. The claim of plaintiff is that the deceased, her mother, for whom she is executrix, exchanged the bonds sued for for stock of the American and French Burr Stone Company; that such exchange was made on the representations of defendant that the Burr Stone stock was paying a dividend of twenty per cent., and that as an investment it was far superior to United States bonds. It appeared in testimony on behalf of plaintiff, that at the time the Burr Stone stock was taken its market value was only twenty cents, while she took it at par, and that it was not paying the dividend represented, or any dividend. The defense is that representations were not made to the extent claimed, and that such representations as were made were made in good faith, and were reasonably justified by the condition and prospects of the company at the time. Case still on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR HITTING ON THE IMPULSE OF THE MOMENT.

Nolan vs. Catacuzen.—This action was brought to recover damages for assault and battery committed on the person of the plaintiff by defendant. It appeared that plaintiff, representing the firm employing him, called on defendant to collect a small bill. At the interview which ensued, the defendant became excited, and struck plaintiff with an iron poker, which he was using at the time. Defendant, in his testimony, admitted that he struck plaintiff "on the impulse of the moment." Plaintiff could not say positively whether he was struck "on the impulse of the moment" or not, but of one thing he was sure, that after the blow he found the results of it located on his head in the shape of a severe cut. A judgment was recently entered by default in favor of plaintiff for $250. This judgment was opened on the application of defendant, and the present jury increased plaintiff's damages to $500.

Larned & Warren for plaintiff; C. H. Bannigan for defendant.

THE YEAR'S VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

A French correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal:

"Facts, now that the vintage is complete, have fortunately falsified to a considerable extent the anticipations of last Spring. It is well remembered how excellent the early promise of the vines was. April had been moist and mild; a greater breadth of land had been put under vine cultivation after the glorious successes of 1865 and 1869. The vane, the glass, and the sky were duly scanned with increasing anxiety as the danger from night frosts was growing less likely. A clear sky and a cold wind would dash the hopes of the vine proprietor. On April 24, the wind, which had been southerly, veered to the north-west; a slight frost ensued, yet no great harm supervened, owing to the mantling haze, which acted as a screen; but on the 25th the sky was clear, the wind bitterly cold, the thermometer fell to 7° centigrade below freezing-point, and on the 26th the vineyards and orchards lay seared and blackened. One cold blast had thus brought destruction on the fruit and wine crop of France, except in the Valley of the Rhone, which had been protected by the intervening ranges of the Cevennes and the Auvergne Mountains. To many the destruction seemed complete and irretrievable. As, however, the season advanced and the sun and rain repaired the havoc, the gloomy forebodings gradually gave way; each month bettered the prospect; it soon became evident that where quantity failed quality would fully make up; no more propitious Summer weather could be desired than that which, however late, saved the wine crop. The grapes recovered day by day; they were matured in excellent conditions of time and weather, and they were cut and pressed in exceptionally favorable circumstances. No wonder, then, that the quarter crop, which at one time appeared as all but unattainable object, is left far behind. The yield has actually been proved to be over one-half of an average year, and the wine will be of rare quality indeed for color, bouquet, and keep, as was proved by the official Paris 'Wine Conners' at the Bercy *entrepôt*.

This unexpected result of a fine after-season is of high importance to the wine-growers and to the Treasury. Government records show that 25,000,000 hectares (one hectare is equal to 2.471 acres,) are laid in vineyards. Since the *oïdium* pest has been stayed in its destructive progress, and despite the ravages of the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, these yield in round numbers, 50,000,000 hectolitres (one hectolitre is equal to 22 gallons,) of wine yearly; 1865 and 1869, being exceptional years, produced as many as 70,000,000 hectolitres. Of these France consumes 40,000,000 in kind and 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 are worked up into brandy and vinegar. The foreign market is provided for with about 3,000,000 hectolitres of the choicest vintages, of a total value of £10,000,000, to which a further sum of about two millions and three-quarters of English currency sterling (60,000,000 to 70,000,000 francs,) must be added as the value of the brandy exported.

Instead of the 50,000,000 hectolitres for home and foreign use, and the five or six millions more for reserve stock, which would be considered a good year's produce, the yield of 1873 is now calculated at 37,000,000 hectolitres; so that a deficiency of one-third only has been ascertained, instead of the total failure and absolute dearth which were threatened and publicly announced to the great disturbance of the wine market.

The most favored districts are the four Southern Departments—Aude, Gard, Pyrenées Orientales, and Hérault, which owe to their sheltered situation an overabundant and excellent vintage. Out of the thirty-three departments where the wine-grape is cultivated, these four have produced 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 hectolitres, (of which 11,000,000 have fallen to the share of the Hérault,) having thus netted nearly fifty per cent. of the whole year's vintage. The Bordeaux district, which more particularly concerns the English consumer, has greatly suffered, the yield being calculated as only one-fifth of an average year. Sad as this statement is in reality, the state of affairs there is by no means bad to the extent which was loudly lamented as certain after the Sprig frosts.

As the average price of a hectolitre of new wine direct from the grower is about 30 francs or 31 francs, the total value of the 1873 vintage for home use and for export is easily calculated at 1,100 or 1,200 million francs, or about 4½ millions sterling. From this sum the Treasury will levy 350 million francs for excise duty, and the towns a further sum of 75 to 80 million francs for Octroi dues. So the anticipations of the framers of the national and municipal 'Budgets' for 1873 will suffer no great disappointment.

Intelligence of an equally cheerful nature may also be recorded here touching another source of French revenue and produce. The crop of apples has proved sound and plentiful throughout Normandy and Brittany."

A NEW MILITARY BOOT.

It used to be observed anent Frederick the Great that the smallest details of military life were as much the object of his attention as the great operations of war, and, acting on this principle a distinguished English officer—Sir William Palliser—has been directing his energies to the production of what seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of a military boot. It has been tried in various regiments and proved entirely satisfactory. One feature of it consists in placing two thin slabs of cork, reaching from toe to heel, underneath the inner sole of the boot, which render the sole quite impervious to wet. The object of employing two slabs is in order that the cork in one slab may cover any flaw which may exist in the other. It is expected that these water-proof soles will confer a great boon upon all branches of the service, for there is no doubt that the cavalry soldier, having wetted his feet on dismounted duty, often suffers severely from cold when mounted. The advantages to soldiers generally and the improvement in their sanitary condition, which would arise from dry feet need not be enlarged upon. The present infantry ankle boots cost about 12s. 6d., whereas the Palliser ankle boots cost only 10s. 6d.; and as about 400,000 pairs of boots are purchased every year for the army and militia the saving to the country by the use of the Palliser boot would be about £40,000 a year. The being well shod has so strong a bearing on a soldier's health, that perhaps our own War Office might do wisely to take a hint from the Palliser boot.

A MOST UNFORTUNATE WEDDING.

A time-honored custom prevails at English weddings of throwing a lot of old satin shoes after the happy pair as they drive off. This was duly done on the occasion of a marriage in Staffordshire lately, but unfortunately sufficient account had not been taken of the delicate susceptibilities of the steed which was to draw the bride and bridegroom. Some shoes, rattling smartly over his unaccustomed ears, caused him to bolt; the driver was thrown off the box and the carriage passed over him, and presently colliding with a cab, was smashed to pieces, the bridegroom receiving a terrible scalp wound, and the bride being half dead with fright. In that neighborhood at least the shoe-throwing will henceforth, we imagine, be deemed more honored in the breach than the observance.

HAYWARD'S ESSAYS.

Messrs. Longman, of London, announce that they will publish presently a third series of the essays of Mr. Hayward, Q. C. Those already published—which are reprints, with additions, from the leading reviews and the *Times*—have proved very popular. In the new series nine articles will be included, the subjects being, among others, "The Vicissitudes of English and Foreign Families," "The History of Parliament," "Lanfrey's Napoleon," "The Purchase System," "Old German Records," and "The Life of Lord Palmerston." Mr. Hayward especially excels in personal memoirs. He has long been one of the leading "diners out" in the politico-fashionable society of London, and is intimately acquainted with London society of the past thirty years. The review of "Holland House" in the *Quarterly* is evidently by his hand.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FORTUNE—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. C. H. Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—The Lingards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and A MODEL WIFE—Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, yesterday took strong ground in the Senate in favor of the principle of specie payments. He defended at once the justice, the necessity, and the practicability of resumption, but he did not propose any definite plan. Every expression of this kind, from men who command the respect of the country, helps to turn the public mind in the right direction. On the whole, it is becoming plainer every day that the desire of people to return to a sound money basis is increasing, and this is one of the consequences of the panic from which we can get some consolation for the great injury it inflicted.

A large reward would hardly lead to the discovery of the Congressmen who were reported to have come to Washington "ablaze" with the war fever. If there were any gentlemen whose "voice was still for war" they have not made it known. The fact is, that the course taken in the Cuban matter, and announced before the meeting of Congress, amply satisfied the people that our Government was acting with entire justice and good judgment, and Congress reflected that feeling. It is probable that Mr. Cox will bring forward his motion to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurrectionists, and we have no doubt he will make a very entertaining speech on the subject; but even he is obviously in no hurry.

While the *Tribune* is before the public in connection with a gross personal slander on a United States Senator, it may be well to mark the tone of its Washington correspondence, which seems to be written by the individual who is good at "getting even" with his enemies. Thus, the correspondent yesterday assumed to know the President's thoughts as well as if he lived inside him. The letter is about the Chief Justiceship, and remarks are attributed to the President not one word of which he ever uttered. For example:

> "He has repeatedly said to intimate friends: 'This is the most important place in my gift, and ought to be given to the man to whom I owe most. This man is Conkling. In the campaign of last year, when the Liberal movement was just developing, he went to New-York and made the speech which was the key-note of the campaign. Every speech made after that to the day of election was a repetition of the words and ideas which Conkling had set as a copy. I am therefore bound to offer him this place.'"

Every man with a grain of sense in his head, will know without being told, that the President never said a word of this, and that his "intimate friends" are scarcely likely to go to a *Tribune* hack and ascribe rubbish like the above to the President. Then, we are told, the President was directed by one of his friends to appoint Attorney General Williams. Everybody knows how prone the President is to accept the dictation of friends (or enemies) on such subjects. Then Mr. Conkling is abused for *not* accepting the Chief Justiceship—the *Tribune* being evidently much disappointed that it has not had the chance of blackguarding him for accepting it. Finally the writer says, in a melancholy tone, "This is a deplorable state of feeling. But if people are satisfied with Gen. Grant for President, they ought not to complain of Williams as Chief Justice." Well, the people appear to be very well satisfied with President Grant, and, at any rate, they clearly did not want the *Tribune* candidate last year—as appears by the vote cast by the States:

For Gen. Grant	31 States.
For the *Tribune* candidate	6 States.

—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

From the returns of the State Canvassers, it appears that the constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of Judges of the higher courts, received only 115,337 votes, while 319,979 were cast against it—being a majority for the present system of 204,642. The amendment for the appointing of county Judges did not fare so well even as this, for on a smaller vote the majority against it was 208,835. It rarely happens that the people give so decided an expression of opinion as they have in this case. Since we must choose our Judges by popular election, it is to be hoped that care will be taken to make the choice depend upon fitness rather than political considerations. Such has been the case recently to a large extent, and to this fact the decisive defeat of the amendments can be attributed. The people could see no necessity for a change at a time when the elective system was providing them with Judges fully equal in capacity and integrity to those of former times.

The quarrel between the Archbishop of Posen and the Prussian Government has come to a crisis. Mgr. Ledochowski has been asked to resign, in accordance with section 24 of the Ecclesiastical law of May last, which enacts that in case any clergyman in the Kingdom of Prussia offends so gravely against the laws of the land, that his remaining in office appears incompatible with public order, he may be deprived of his office. The Archbishop has been guilty of repeated acts in defiance of law—he has obstinately refused to appear in court to answer for these, and he has allowed his goods to be seized rather than pay the sums he has been fined in default. To the demand for his resignation, the Archbishop makes the reply that might have been expected, viz., that he holds himself responsible for his acts to the Pope alone. In anticipation of the conflict of authority which has now been brought to its ultimate test of strength, the semi-official Berlin *Post* wrote about a month ago as follows: "Should he refuse to lay down his office, he will, of course, not attain to the perhaps wished-for martyrdom, but will simply be expelled from the country in order to take from him the opportunity of further agitating against public order. That such an eventuality has already been foreseen in clerical circles is shown by the lately-published address of the *Comité Central des Oeuvres Pontificales*, at Brussels, to Archbishop Count Ledochowski, in which an asylum and hospitality are offered to him."

That there is a necessity for a strict official supervision of the food supply of this City is shown by the fact that during the last three months, 23,639 pounds of meat and poultry, 34,520 pounds of fish, and some other articles, were seized and condemned by the Sanitary Police. This record proves the energy of the Police in the discharge of this duty. Although the officers serving in the Sanitary squad are chosen for presumed fitness for their peculiar duties, it would appear that the Inspectors of the Board of Health would be likely to perform these functions more satisfactorily to the public. This matter should be placed by law exclusively in the hands of the Health Commissioners, as should the street cleaning and everything else which in any way affects the public health. The Legislature should not fail to concentrate all these affairs in the hands of the Board of Health.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education was mainly devoted to the question of whether corporal punishment should be revived in the public schools. The subject was pretty fully discussed, and the session ended by laying the report of the Teachers' Committee on the table. The merits of this action must mainly depend upon whether the general allegations of the report of the Teachers' Committee are fully sustained by facts, and whether the prevailing demoralization said to characterize our public schools is due to the prohibition against the use of the rod. One member was disposed to blame the lack of training among the teachers for the absence of discipline and order in the schools. Whatever be the determining cause, if the state of things is nearly so bad as described in the report of the Teachers' Committee, the subject should not be allowed to rest where the board have left it. The facts ought to be placed beyond all question, and some prompt and effectual remedy devised to meet them.

THE TREASURY REPORT ON TRADE.

Mr. Richardson shows that the value of merchandise imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $642,029,539. This exhibits an increase of $15,434,462 over the imports of the preceding year. The exports of merchandise for the year 1872–73 amounted to $522,478,892, being an increase of $78,301,306 as compared with the fiscal year 1871–72. In other words, while the value of our imports has increased at the rate of but 2⅛ per cent., the value of our exports has increased at the rate of 17½ per cent. The gross excess in value of the imports of merchandise over the exports is $119,550,647. This can hardly be accepted as truly representing the adverse balance of trade, because we sent abroad of gold and silver, in excess of the imports of these metals, a further sum of $63,127,637. Gold and silver, like cotton and wheat, are viewed in this connection, simply as marketable products of the country. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that the balance of trade against us for the year, or, in other words, the goods which we have exchanged for some description or other of promises to pay amounts to only $56,423,010, or about five and three-fourths per cent. of our entire volume of imports. This moderate percentage to the debit side of our commercial account has been replaced during the last five months by a balance on the other side. Taking the returns of the port of New-York as the standard of increase at all the points of shipment and of entry, it seems certain that for the first half of the current fiscal year, our exports of merchandise will exceed $300,000,000, while the imports will fall considerably within that amount.

The Secretary points out that the increased importation of the year has been due rather to articles of common use than to the appliances of luxury. The importation of coffee has increased over $6,000,000, or about seventeen per cent., while that of tea has increased over $1,500,000, or about seven per cent. The remaining articles whose import value shows a striking increase are cotton goods, hides and skins, wood, melado, tin plates, soda and salts and copper. On the other hand, there has been a decrease amounting to about $5,750,000, and equivalent to sixteen per cent. on the imports of manufactures of silk; precious stones, fruits, and fancy goods show a slight decrease, as do also fine linen, laces, and leather goods. The only raw material of manufacture on which a large decrease in importation is apparent is wool, which has fallen off to the extent of $8,000,000, or nearly thirty per cent. as compared with the preceding year. As the imports of woolen cloth do not show any perceptible rate of increase, the country must either be rapidly diminishing its consumption of woolen goods, or the manufactured products of our unmixed native wool must be coming very rapidly into favor. As was recently pointed out in these columns, the increase in the exports of 1872–73 is mainly due to the increased surplus of cotton, wheat, and provisions, to which may be added a large increase in the export of oils, chiefly of the illuminating class, and in manufactures of wood, iron, and leather.

The decided revival of the American shipping trade, regarding which incomplete returns have already been published in The Times, is accurately traced in Mr. Richardson's report. During the fiscal year 1871–72, the addition to the mercantile marine of the United States amounted to but 38,621 tons. During the last fiscal year there were registered 1,699 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 313,743. In other words, for every ton of new shipping built in 1871–72, there have been eight tons built in 1872–73. As Mr. Richardson shows, the activity of our ship-building yards during the current fiscal year is still more remarkable. In the five months already elapsed, documents have been issued to 1,288 completed vessels of 181,000 tons in all. In addition to these, there were building in October, and will therefore be added to the official registry during the next two or three months, 386 vessels, aggregating 177,529 tons, 69 of which were steamers, measuring on the average about 1,000 tons each. Of these, 18 are building of iron on the Delaware, and have an average size of a little over 2,000 tons. It seems not at all improbable that, should anything like the present rate of progress be maintained, the vessels built in the United States between July 1, 1873, and June 30, 1874, will show an aggregate of at least 600,000 tons. Compared with the state of things existing during the greater portion of the last decade, this revival is practically equivalent to the creation of a new industry, employing many thousands of workmen, and adding many millions to the productive wealth of the country.

It will be seen that the Treasury statistics on the subject of trade fully bear out conclusions which have been reached in other ways. Even before the shock of the recent panic, unproductive expenditures were beginning to decrease, people were buying fewer superfluities, and a disposition was generally manifested toward less luxurious habits of living. The productiveness of American labor was extending in a very marked degree, and the demand for our products abroad was largely on the increase. The operation of these causes robbed the financial panic of half its power for mischief, and made the recovery from its effects much more rapid than would otherwise have been possible. It only needs a wise abstinence on the part of Congress from any legislation calculated to interfere with the ability of our trade to mend itself, and a judicious removal of any legislative obstacles that hamper that ability, to render the commercial recovery of the country both complete and lasting.

DEMOCRATS ON BACK PAY.

Constant changes are coming over the spirit of Democratic dreams since the Democrats in the House were seized with that spasm of sincerity during which they voted for Fernando Wood for Speaker. For a day or so after the choice was made in caucus, the Democratic organs were mute, being probably struck dumb with amazement at finding their party had the courage and virtue to declare its real sentiments under any circumstances whatever. But, speedily realizing the necessities of the occasion, they opened in a chorus of denunciation too hearty to last or to be above suspicion. Democratic Representatives were reminded that the party was on record in its platforms against the back-pay iniquity; a threadbare tale was again rehearsed in the story of the "crushing" of Mr. Spier in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, and of Mr. Kinsella in that of New-York. These clumsy attempts to manufacture cheap political capital were brought forward as proofs that the Democrats had meant all they said on this subject. The representatives were then upbraided for swallowing the camel with the greatest ease after the party managers had strained all Summer at the gnat. The organs saw clearly enough for a day that the members had made a pretty mess of it. Only by a pretense of indignation could they conquer their natural inclination to join in the general laughter over the affair. A party that could not permit Mr. Spier to preside over a petty convention, nor allow Mr. Kinsella to be a member of a State Committee, voting for Fernando Wood for Speaker, presented a spectacle no less ludicrous than disgusting.

But the virtue of the Democratic organs will not last, for it is already evident that the *World* has undergone another change in regard to this matter. On Tuesday it was highly indignant at the action of the caucus, and roundly abused Fernando Wood for taking the back pay and keeping it. Yesterday it had nothing to say about the iniquities of the caucus, but was occupied in parading its discovery that Fernando was a marvelously proper man for Speaker. It had no rebuke for his taking the back pay, and sought consolation in its assertion that he did not vote for it, because he was absent when the vote was taken. It even went so far as to say, on the authority of Mr. Wood, that had he been present he would have voted against the measure. Unhappily for the *World* and Wood, there is an official record, known as the *Congressional Globe*, which testifies to the contrary. On the two final votes Mr. Wood was absent, but there is no doubt how he would have voted had he been present. The vote being taken on ordering the previous question on the report of the Conference Committee, it appears, on page 2,100 of the *Globe* for the third session, Forty-second Congress, that Mr. Read said: "I am paired on this question with the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood.) If he were present he would vote in the affirmative, while I should vote in the negative." The vote being taken, at the end of the hour's debate, on adopting the report of the committee, which was the final consummation of the "grab," it appears on page 2,105 of the *Globe* that "Mr. Read stated that he was paired with Mr. Wood, of New-York, who would vote in the affirmative, while he should vote in the negative" If the new Democratic leader authorized the *World* to say he would have voted against the measure had he been present, he was strangely forgetful of his intention at the time, or oblivious of the fact that the evil Congressmen do lives after them in the pages of the *Globe*.

This last attempt to wriggle out of the record made in the vote for Wood for Speaker is a disastrous failure. That he was in favor of the grab was known to all his colleagues; that he was swift to profit by the law, for which he would have voted had he been present, was equally a matter of notoriety. Knowing all about Wood, not only as a Congressman, but as Mayor of New-York, the Democrats deliberately chose him for Speaker, and now the *World* eulogizes him and defends their action. We have sought only to place the facts of the case before the public. Comment is not needed on such a tale as this.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Congress owes it to itself, and to the welfare of the party to which a majority of its members belong, to reform the manner of instituting and conducting investigations. And we hope it is true, as reported, that the House Committee on Rules is to be instructed to report a new rule for this purpose. Within the last two years, there has been a complete departure from the principle which has always governed the business of ordering investigations. This principle simply required that there should appear a strong *prima facie* case, demanding investigation before it was ordered. But latterly, it has been sufficient for any member, for any purpose, partisan or malicious, to rise in his place, and by mere wordy reiteration of some untruthful and libelous newspaper assertion—sometimes concocted by prearrangement for this very purpose—to force the House into an expensive and useless investigation, to the detriment of the public business and the great loss of the Treasury. A rule which shall require that sufficient cause be shown on the face of the case to call for an inquiry, would be a very proper one, and would simply restore the old principle. There would be no danger that necessary investigations would be retarded by this means. No committee and no Congress would dare to take the responsibility before the people of smothering an inquiry which seemed to be called for by the facts presented. Scandal-mongering newspapers, and low politicians like Mr. Fenton, will howl over such action, because it would deprive them of their chief material in a campaign.

But opposition from such sources is the best evidence in existence that a reform is needed. They substantially admit that they want investigation for partisan purposes only. It matters not whether the results convict the guilty or acquit the innocent. *They* want suspicions, charges, and admissions which they can set afloat in the guise of facts to deceive the people for the time being, as they sought to do in the French arms and Navy Department investigations. And this is the practice to which Republican members of Congress, for the sake both of the public interests and party leadership, should put a stop. There should also be a radical change in the manner of conducting investigations when ordered. The practice of allowing outside parties to appear as prosecutors, with counsel, to air their malice against some member of Congress or of the Administration, is not only a surrender of the inquiry to malicious and partisan ends, but is derogatory to the dignity of Congress. The place for parties with evidence against public officials is on the witness stand. The committee is both judge and jury. It must determine the admission of evidence, as well as its credibility, and if it surrender this duty to malicious partisans, it abdicates its functions. We trust the House will adopt a new and impartial rule on this subject.

"GETTING EVEN."

The way in which a newspaper may be used for the purposes of gratifying personal hatred and revenge has seldom been more curiously illustrated than in the treatment of Senator Carpenter by the New-York *Tribune*. Senator Carpenter has often made himself very obnoxious to the *Tribune*. He had a good deal to do with causing the imprisonment of one of its correspondents, who had been guilty of obtaining an important document belonging to the Government in an improper manner—a delicate way of saying that he stole it. In Washington there are always correspondents who go about attempting to bribe the subordinates under Government—doorkeepers, printers, and others—and who consider this knavish method of workmanship fair "enterprise." It is not very long ago since one of these gentry was discovered under the table of an officer of the Government, at a private dinner, note-book in hand. He had crept in through a back window. In the instance in which Senator Carpenter interfered, a man named Ramsdell obtained possession of a secret treaty, and caused it to be published. He was punished, and, as he has himself admitted to Dr. Bliss and Senator Spencer, of Alabama, he declared his intention of "getting even" with Mr. Carpenter, and he looked out for a good chance.

Last Summer this same valuable correspondent was sent to Long Branch, apparently for the purpose of fabricating scandalous stories concerning the President and his family. While engaged in this honorable task, he happened to see Senator Carpenter enter the West End Hotel with a lady, the wife of a gentleman who had put her under the Senator's charge. The hotel was full, and the managers gave him a letter of introduction to the proprietor of another hotel. This seemed as good an opportunity for "getting even" as any likely to offer itself. Ramsdell telegraphed to his paper that the Senator had been refused admittance to the West End, "for reasons best known to himself and the landlord." Upon this hint, the Professor of Journalism spoke out without delay. He published an article, in which Senator Carpenter was accused of pretty nearly all the crimes forbidden in the Decalogue, together with sundry others which are the fruits of a later epoch of civilization. It was difficult to reply to such an attack, for the charges were rather vague, and the style of the Professor is always rather chaotic and hysterical. The affair went on until the day of the meeting of Congress, when the *Tribune* demanded the execution of Senator Carpenter, and declared that the whole nation was "hissing" at him. The nation must have been rather surprised to hear it, for, to tell the truth, it had not been thinking much about Senator Carpenter or his affairs.

We then produced abundant evidence to prove that the charge against the Senator, such as it was, was the malicious invention of Ramsdell and his foolish "editor." Dr. Bliss testifies that he knows Ramsdell well, and upon telling him that he had shamefully abused a lady, he replied, "I don't care; I have got even with Carpenter." And this, says Dr. Bliss, "he repeated several times, * * * and seemed to rejoice that he had inflicted injury upon the character of Senator Carpenter, without regard to what the facts might be." Senator Spencer testifies that he also knows Ramsdell; that he asked him what his dispatch to the *Tribune* meant; whereupon he "admitted to me (Spencer) that there was no truth whatever in what would be implied from the telegram." Moreover, we have a letter from the hotel clerk setting forth the true reason why Mr. Carpenter could not be accommodated at the hotel, and another letter from President Grant, stating that Mr. Carpenter spent the greater part of the evening with him. The originals of these letters are in our possession.

In reply to this evidence, Ramsdell and his editor have not a word to say. They stand convicted of a most disgraceful fraud, and as it is not possible to make any defense for it, they merely shelter themselves under a demand for an action of libel. But they calculated beforehand on the certainty that no man would bring such an action, when his witness must be a lady who would be put to the indignity of swearing in a court of law that she was a virtuous woman. They knew that Senator Carpenter was not likely to defend himself at the cost of inflicting so great an insult upon another. The entire affair only shows that it is still possible for even a New-York daily paper to practice tricks of that kind for which slanderers in former times used to have their ears cut off in the pillory.

"UNCLE SAM" IN PARIS.

About a year ago a play was produced at the Grand Opera-house, written by V. Sardou, and called "Uncle Sam." There was naturally some curiosity among the people to see what a Parisian, who, so far as we know, never set his foot on this side of the Atlantic, had to say about American manners and characters. This curiosity was further excited by some circumstances which had happened in regard to the play. But it soon abated and was set at rest. After a few nights the piece had to be withdrawn, and both the public and the critics pronounced it to be a wretchedly weak, and even disreputable, effort on the part of the author.

This verdict, as appears from our correspondent's letter, has just been indorsed in Paris. "Uncle Sam," appealing to a French audience, one of the most critical in the world, is decidedly condemned. Judged solely on its merits, and apart from its bearing on matters of fact and reality, it is singularly devoid of those qualities which Sardou is wont to display in his dramatic works. In their stead we find nothing but an unpalatable compound of foolish fancies and discourteous nonsense. We have no objection to Paris being occasionally amused at our expense; we have no objection to a French playwright using freely the shafts of the humorist or the satirist against us. But it is a pity to see a man of Sardou's ability and pretensions throwing his talent in the scales of prejudice, abuse, and deceit.

A candid observer of human character finds everywhere enough to ridicule without going to the extremes of clownish intemperance of ridicule. American society, like all others, affords a rich field for the comic writer. But it is not wholly composed of unscrupulous merchants and politicians, of scoundrels, thieves, flirts, and the like. The poet or playwright who has any respect for truth and for his art will not draw exclusively from polluted sources. The fairy rod of art is supposed to have another power than that of changing whatever it touches into scum and dross.

One critic, Paul De Cassagnac, the forlorn hope of Imperialism, has declared in favor of Sardou, and lavishes on him sweet words of consolation and praise. He congratulates him upon his work, as something meritorious in a political point of view. He thanks him for having boldly entered in the contest against democracy, with a pen as pointed as a sword, for showing up the contemptible race of men and women which is bred under the Republican Constitution of the United States. If M. Sardou is pleased at this compliment, he is really further gone than we supposed. We should pity him deeply. Art must be on the decline when it is made subservient to another end than that for which it is intended, and it certainly is not intended for mean purposes and vile slander. Unfortunately it is too often put to these base uses. The amount of nonsensical stuff which is served up to the public as purporting to be a portraiture of human faces and characters, is almost incredible. Novels, sketches, notes of travel abound with it. Nothing is rarer than true and life-like pictures or descriptions. One of the last things most writers of the day seem to think of is truthfulness or honesty. That scribblers of fifth-rate order, and playwrights whose standard of art is as low as their standard of morality, should be found wanting in this respect is a matter of little surprise. Like cripples entering on a running match, they are simply objects of curiosity. But when men of unquestionable skill, leading men in their profession, forget what they owe to the public and themselves, it is an offense which must not be dismissed with a laugh.

It ought to be clearly understood that no artist is at liberty to disregard certain principles of morality, or to apply his fancy to the perversion of truth. A great French critic has said: "*Rien n'est beau que le vrai; le vrai seul est aimable.*" He who forgets it, forfeits his claims to artistic excellence. He imposes upon the public, and deserves to be denounced like any other impostor or quack.

Next to the daily and periodical press, there is perhaps no class of works calculated to exert a greater and more widespread influence, than works composed for the stage. All sorts of people go to see them, rich and poor, young and old. They go for the sake of fun and enjoyment. But to most of them this enjoyment is fraught with good or ill, according to the feelings it arouses, to the impressions it leaves, to the lessons it conveys. It is therefore of the utmost importance that playwrights should not overlook the harm they may do by a want of moral restraint and of respect for truth. Let them have fair play; let them use the power of passion, all the resources of wit, humor, and satire. Whatever excites healthy emotions in sadness or in merriment, is proper and legitimate. But it should be a rule not to treat a subject with prejudice, in ignorance, or malice. It is good to be clever and successful in one's profession; but, as Judge Davis well said to some members of the Bar, it is better to be honest.

A PERILOUS PASTIME.

Persons observant of the ways and habits of the City small boy have noticed a certain periodicity in his malevolence. With recurrent intervals of quiet, he exhibits also a systematic variety in his devices for torturing the public. Thus, for a considerable period in the Spring time, he concentrates his mind on that formidable diversion known as "tip-cat." With this fatal instrument, for a while, he gladdens the heart of the oculist, and destroys the eyes of the adult population, and then subsides into comparative but ominous retirement. Some days before the Fourth of July, he emerges into the full-blown glory of the fire-cracker period. Here he may be said to attain the culmination of his happiness, and from burning down a city to blowing up his little sister, there is scarcely any limit to his enjoyment. From this perfect time of revelry until the appearance of the first snow he is forced to content himself with milder pleasure. Balls, indeed, are admirable contrivances for breaking windows and ruining hats, and kites may be useful to frighten horses and stimulate half-strangled omnibus drivers to unsuspected resources of blasphemy. But these are only minor indulgences, half disdainfully accepted to while away the time until, as has been said, the first snow opens to the small boy a suitable field for the exercise of all his nobler energies.

A slight fall, such as we had on Monday morning, is best adapted to his purpose. When the pavement is covered to the depth of about half an inch with the fleecy flakes, the heart of the small boy swells within him, and he proceeds to fulfill his destiny. Organizing himself with incredible celerity into bands, he scours the City, and establishes "slides" up and down all the more frequented streets, in places where he considers people must of necessity step on them and fall. The effect of this ingenious manœuvre upon the much-contused reader need scarcely be told. In an inconceivably brief space of time, the small boy will thus render an entire thoroughfare next to impassable, displaying not only an astonishing vigor, but a very creditable degree of engineering talent in selecting the most eligible spots for tumbles. The innocent amusement which these catastrophes cause him is usually shared by the policeman on the beat, whose genial applause greatly cheers the arduous and sometimes unappreciated labors of the small engineer. Singularly enough, the people who risk their necks or limbs on these man-traps view them with less satisfaction, and they have even been known to express an opinion that the Police ought to instruct their young friends to do their sliding elsewhere than on the public streets. This, of course, can only be ascribed to that malignant pleasure which grown-up persons always notoriously take in thwarting the harmless amusements of the young. Still, if the Police could do something of the kind, without too much infringing on their legitimate recreation, it would gratify numbers of old, infirm, and timid people, and would only defer a little while the ultimate triumph of the small boy. When snow-ball time arrives, he will recompense himself liberally for lost opportunities, and with that praiseworthy concentration of purpose he always displays in everything but his books, may then cause his elders all necessary discomfort without so much positive danger.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Ex-Senator Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky has addressed a letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, denying that it was through Mr. Seward's promptings and influence, as intimated in Hon. Montgomery Blair's letter to Ex-Secretary Welles, that he was induced to offer his amendment, repealing the Missouri Compromise, to Judge Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. Dixon says: "Of any communication that may have passed between Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair I know nothing, nor of the motives which may have influenced either the one or the other to make a statement in regard to me, which is utterly without foundation in fact. But there is one thing I do know, and most positively assert, that there never was any conversation whatever between Mr. Seward and myself, respecting my amendment to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, previous to the offering of that amendment—nor was there afterward, so far as I can recollect. Neither did he use or attempt to use any influence direct or indirect to induce me to offer the said amendment. The principal object I had in offering it, was to take the question from the halls of Congress, where it had been so often agitated, and localize it in the Territories. So far from having any desire to create a sectional feeling between North and South, I most honestly believed that the localization of the question in the Territories, and leaving it to the people to decide for themselves, was the best and surest way to settle it. In this view I was not alone. A large majority of the members of Congress, many of them from the Northern and the non-slaveholding States, concurred with me and voted for my amendment, as practically adopted by Judge Douglas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, and incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The truth is, Congress and the good men of the country everywhere, were tired of the agitation of slavery, and wanted to get rid of it; and the bill, as passed by Congress, was hailed with enthusiasm by a large majority of the people as the best means for such an end. I say nothing of the causes which conspired afterward to defeat its object, and brought about a state of things which all true patriots must deeply deplore. I will state that after drawing up my amendment I showed it, before offering it, to Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, who not only approved it, but became one of its warmest supporters. My impression is that I also submitted it to Gen. Preston and Gen. Breckenridge, then in Congress, and asked their opinion of it, previous to offering it. They, too, supported it, from a belief that it would put a stop to agitation and preserve peace and harmony to the country. Of Mr. Seward's position in regard to it I know nothing, save his decided and unwavering opposition, not only to the amendment as offered by me, but also to that reported by Mr. Douglas, (they being practically the same,) and which was finally passed through both Houses of Congress."

ON FULL TIME AGAIN.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier*, of Tuesday, says: "The return of our manufactories to full time, which has been hoped for and hinted at, has at last begun. It was yesterday decided by the authorities of the Boott and Massachusetts (including the Prescott) to begin running full time again next Monday, on which day the old time table will be resumed. All these corporations reduce wages at the same time, not exceeding twelve and a half per cent. The Merrimack Print Works began running full time again yesterday, as it had been announced they would do. All the above-named companies have been running three-quarters time since Nov. 11. The Hamilton, Lawrence, and Lowell Companies have continued to run without reduction of hours."

BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT EVERYWHERE—MILLS AND FACTORIES RESUMING—ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

The financial situation in this city and State continues to improve daily. The greater number of the banks and banking establishments, which succumbed in the first days of the panic, have commenced business again, and those which experienced no interruption are in excellent condition and likely to remain so. In the Kensington, Richmond, and other manufacturing districts in the north-western part of the city, many of the suspended factories have commenced operations again on reduced time, and it is understood that the number will be increased considerably by the middle of the month. Nearly 3,000 operatives, men, women, and children, have secured work.

Very encouraging reports come in from the various manufacturing sections in the interior. At the Falls of Schuylkill, the carpet works of Dobson Brothers, which employ 500 hands, and Sohn's cotton mills, where 200 hands are employed, are working again on full time. Stafford's and Fitzpatrick's and Holt's mill, Manayunk, as well as Thomas Schofield's mills, Rock Hill, are running again. Campbell's, the Sipha and Seville Schofield's mills, are in the same favorable condition. But two out of the large number of factories stopped at Norristown have resumed operations, and these will soon follow the example of the others.

The immense woolen manufactories of Martin, Landenberger & Co., Chester County, are now operating full time day and night, though the wages have been somewhat reduced. Beal's rolling mill, Parkersburg, has resumed again. About 400 hands are employed here. At Reading the Bushong Brothers, who closed their well-known banking institution during the panic, are arranging payments very satisfactorily to depositors. The Savings, Farmers,' Union, and First National Banks are receiving and paying out deposits and discounting liberally. The suspended cotton factory is working, and will continue to do so through the Winter. The great hat factories, which succumbed to the pressure of the times, are expected to resume work soon. All the rolling mills and "furnaces" are in full blast.

The large Millerstown furnace is approaching completion. It will be ready for blast about the 1st of April. The Montgomery Iron Company's furnace is now employing a full force and pay regular wages. In the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions numerous furnaces which were "blown out" have been "blown in," and where there was general dullness recently now much activity is manifested. Much of the business in the iron regions is attributable to the Government contracts that have been given out to the iron-masters.

In the coal regions, too, there has been a very favorable improvement. Many collieries which were stopped are being worked to their fullest capacity, and thousands of miners are employed. There is a strong probability that this briskness will be continuous until Spring, or as long as there is coal wanted for the Government.

It was generally reported that the extensive Harrisburg Car Works had started, but this is, unfortunately, not so. There are not more than ten or twelve hands working in the concern at present. The probabilities are that a full resumption of work will not occur before Spring.

At Bristol the greatest liveliness is being displayed in the industrial establishments. Thomas Hughes & Co.'s woolen mill, 300 hands; the felt factory, 200 hands, and the rolling mill, 120 hands, are now making full time.

A company, of which Orville L. Grant is the head, are about erecting works here for the manufacture of zinc and iron at an early date. They have a thirty-years' lease on the valuable ore lands in Sussex County, N. J.

THE CONTEMPT CASE—LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe from an advertisement in the *Herald*, that an attempt is about to be made to procure some action on the part of some of the members of the New-York Bar, in derogation of the course taken by Judge Davis in the case of the lawyers who have been fined by him for contempt in connection with the late trial of W. M. Tweed. Would it not be well, in view of such threatened action, that an opportunity should also be afforded the people of this City, who have suffered so much from the depredations of this man, of expressing the sense which the great body of our community entertain of the firmness and dignity with which that able and honest Judge has borne himself, not only throughout the late trials, but in relation to the palpable indignity attempted to be cast on the administration of justice by the counsel in question. When we find transfers of real estate, bought with the money stolen from the people, made by the malefactor after conviction, to the men who have sought to screen him from the just consequences of his crimes, can we hesitate whom we should sustain—the righteous and independent Judge, or the well-paid advocate? Indeed, there is a strong feeling prevailing in the minds of the people that, but for the protection cast over the members of the Ring, (some of whom are now suffering the punishment due to their acts, while others are fugitives from the justice which they have outraged,) by the legal sophistries of men holding a high position in their profession, many of those who now bear the brand of infamy would not have ventured to encounter the penalties that now attach to them, and when we see an attempt made to browbeat and intimidate a Judge, who is sufficiently honest and fearless to do his duty to the public without respect to persons, it is time that they, be they rich or poor, who can estimate the value of a due administration of justice, should be heard in defense of this, the only true palladium of civil liberty.

A CITIZEN.

JUDGE RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

Of Judge Peckham, one of the lost in the Ville du Havre, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Judge Peckham's life, work, and fame were thoroughly identified with Albany. Born in Rensselaerville in 1807, he graduated with honor at Union College in 1827, and after being admitted to the Bar, formed a partnership in this city with his brother George. Subsequently Mr. Joseph S. Colt, a brother-in-law, joined the firm, and later still, through a partnership with Lyman Tremain, the firm name of Peckham & Tremain was created which, with the son in place of the late Judge, has continued to this day. In 1838, Mr. Peckham was appointed District Attorney of Albany by Gov. Marcy, and held the office for three years. In 1852 he was elected to Congress and served a term during the beginning of the agitation which has since wrought such great changes. His first appearance upon the Bench was in 1862, having been chosen Judge of the Supreme Court at the preceding election. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and when the new Court of Appeals was organized he was one of the five Democratic Judges chosen to that Bench. His death leaves a vacancy which the Governor must fill until the next general election. Judge Peckham married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Lacy, Rector of St. Peter's Church, by whom he had two sons, Wheeler H. Peckham, of New-York, and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., of this city, both prominent lawyers. She died several years ago, and he subsequently married Miss Foote, who was deeply esteemed by all, and who shares her husband's melancholy fate. Judge Peckham was distinguished for his sound legal understanding, his sterling independence of character, and his firm and conscientious administration of the law. His loss will be widely and deeply deplored."

SENATOR CROZIER, OF KANSAS.

The Wathena (Kan.) *Reporter* does not join with many of the Republican papers of the State in condemning Geo. Osborn's selection for United States Senator. It says: "Mr. Crozier is one of the oldest citizens of Kansas, established the Leavenworth *Times* in 1857, and was a member of the Free State Territorial Council elected that year. He was appointed, in 1862, by Gov. Robinson, to the office of Chief Justice, made vacant by the resignation of Ewing, and was elected to fill the office again at the expiration of his appointment. The indignation of several leading dailies at his appointment as Senator is altogether out of place, and arises either from party opposition or personal disappointment. This is evident to all unprejudiced minds. When these gentlemen resign themselves to their fate, they will see that they were much more displeased than the public in general. The charges that he is a friend to Caldwell, and that his appointment will be looked upon as a triumph of that faction, are the whinings only of the other faction, and unworthy of iteration. His being Caldwell's attorney did not implicate him in or commit him to the disgraceful proceedings connected with the Caldwell election or trial, any more than Caleb Cushing's defense of Pomeroy implicated that eminent lawyer in Pomeroy's crimes."

DEC 1873

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's New Fifth Avenue Theatre was opened to the public last evening. To the full description of the house which has already appeared in these columns we have nothing to add. The appearance of the auditorium, the prevailing colors of which are crimson and white, was very brilliant; and, as it was lighted *a giorno*, and filled by as representative an audience as has ever been gathered on a first night in this City, it can be conceived that a pleasanter scene could scarcely be looked upon. We wish we were able to say that the entertainment offered was worthy the theatre and the spectators. We are forced to admit that it was not. At least one-half the assemblage quitted the place after midnight—about an hour before the performance ended—without the faintest idea of the purport of Mr. Albery's play of "Fortune." We shall not, however, attempt a review of the comedy at present. It may become intelligible through smoother and quicker recitals, and we shall wait until next week in that expectation. That it is a poor specimen of workmanship in respect of plot, and especially in respect of dialogue, is certain already, but a crisp representation may work wonders. Meantime we shall content ourselves with recording the rehearsal of "Fortune," by Mr. Daly's full company, with the exception of Mr. Lewis, whose rôle was filled by Mr. Fawcett, and with a mention that it is set with great liberality and exquisite taste. Previous to the performance of Mr. Albery's piece an original poetical address, from the pen of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, was recited. Miss Fanny Morant stepped before the curtain first and spoke the opening lines, which ran as follows:

Hang out our banners on the stately tower!
It dawns at last—the long-expected hour!
The steep is climbed, the star-lit summit won,
The builder's task, the artist's labor done;
Before the finished work the herald stands,
And asks the verdict of your lips and hands!

Shall rosy day-break make us all forget
The golden sun that yester-evening set?
Fair was the fabric doomed to pass away
Ere the last headaches born of New-Year's Day.
With blasting breath the fierce destroyer came
And wrapped the victim in his robes of flame;
The pictured sky with redder morning blushed,
With scorching streams the naiad's fountain gushed,
With kindling mountains glowed the funeral pyre,
Forests ablaze and rivers all on fire,—
The scenes dissolved, the shriveling curtain fell,—
Art spread her wings and sighed a long farewell!

Mourn o'er the Player's melancholy plight—
Falstaff in tears, Othello deadly white,—
Poor Romeo reckoning what his doublet cost,
And Juliet whimpering for her dresses lost,—
Their wardrobes burned, their salaries all undrawn,
Their cues cut short, their occupation gone!
"Lie there in dust," the red-winged demon cried,
"Wreck of the lordly city's hope and pride!"
Silent they stand, and stare with vacant gaze,
While o'er the embers leaps the fitful blaze;
When, lo! a hand, before the startled train,
Writes in the ashes, "It shall rise again,
Rise and confront its elemental foes!"
The word was spoken, and the walls arose,
And ere the seasons round their brief career
The new-born temple waits the unborn year.

Ours was the toil of many a weary day,
Your smiles, your plaudits only can repay;
We are the monarchs of the painted scenes,
You, you alone the real Kings and Queens!
Lords of the little kingdom where we meet,
We lay our gilded sceptres at your feet,
Place in your grasp our portal's silvered keys
With one brief utterance—*We have tried to please.*
Tell us, ye sovereigns of the new domain,
Are you content—or have we toiled in vain?

With no irreverent glances look around
The realm you rule, for this is haunted ground!
Here stalks the Sorcerer, here the Fairy trips,
Here limps the Witch with malice-working lips,
The Graces here their snowy arms entwine,
Here dwell the fairest sisters of the Nine,—
She who, with jocund voice and twinkling eye,
Laughs at the brood of follies as they fly;
She of the dagger and the deadly bowl,
Whose charming horrors thrill the trembling soul;
She who, a truant from celestial spheres,
In mortal semblance now and then appears,
Stealing the fairest earthly shape she can—
Sontag or Nilsson, Lind or Malibran;
With these the spangled houri of the dance,—
What shaft so dangerous as her melting glance,
As poised in air she spurns the earth below,
And points aloft her heavenly-minded toe!

What were our life, with all its rents and seams,
Stripped of its purple robes, our waking dreams?
The poet's song, the bright romancer's page,
The tinseled shows that cheat us on the stage
Lead all our fancies captive at their will;
Three years or three-score, we are children still.
The little listener on his father's knee.
With wandering Sinbad plows the stormy sea,
With Gotham's sages hears the billows roll,
(Illustrious trio of the venturous bowl,
Too early shipwrecked, for they died too soon
To see their offspring launch the great balloon;)
Tracks the dark brigand to his mountain lair,
Slays the grim giant, saves the lady fair,
Fights all his country's battles o'er again,
From Bunker's blazing height to Lundy's lane;
Floats with the mighty Captains as they sailed
Before whose flag the flaming red-cross paled,
And claims the oft-told story of the scars
Scarce yet grown white, that saved the Stripes and Stars!
Children of later growth, we love the play,
We love its heroes, be they grave or gay,
From squeaking, peppery, devil-defying Punch
To roaring Richard with his camel-bunch;
Adore its heroines, those immortal dames,
Time's only rivals, whom he never tames,
Whose youth, unchanging, lives while thrones decay;
(Age spares the Pyramids—and Dejazet;)
The saucy-aproned, razor-tongued soubrette,
The blonde-haired beauty with the eyes of jet,
The gorgeous Beings whom the viewless wires
Lift to the skies in strontian-crimson fires,
And all the wealth of splendor that awaits
The throng that enters those Elysian gates.

See where the hurrying crowd impatient pours,
With noise of trampling feet and flapping doors,
Streams to the numbered seat each pasteboard fits
And smooths its caudal plumage as it sits;
Waits while the slow musicians saunter in,
Till the bald leader taps his violin,
Till the old overture we know so well,
Zampa or Magic Flute or William Tell,
Has done its worst—then hark! the tinkling bell!
The crash is o'er—the crinkling curtain furled,
And lo! the glories of that brighter world!

At this stage of the proceedings, the curtain was raised, and the company disclosed. Mr. Frank Hardenbergh officiated as the spokesman of his fellow-artists, and said, on their behalf:

Behold the offspring of the Thespian cart,
This full-grown temple of the magic art,
Where all the conjurers of illusion meet,
And please us all the more, the more they cheat.
These are the wizards and the witches too
Who win their honest bread by cheating you
With cheeks that drown in artificial tears
And lying skull-caps white with seventy years,
Sweet-tempered matrons changed to scolding Kates,
Maids mild as moonbeams crazed with murderous hates,
Kind, simple souls that stab and slash and slay
And stick at nothing, if it's in the play!
Would all the world told half as harmless lies!
Would all its real fools were half as wise
As he who blinks through dull Dundreary's eyes!
Would all the unhanged bandits of the age
Were like the peaceful ruffians of the stage!
Would all the cankers wasting town and State,
The mob of rascals, little thieves and great,
Dealers in watered milk and watered stocks,
Who lead us lambs to pasture on the rocks—
Shepherds—Jack Sheppards—of their city flocks—
The rings of rogues that rob the luckless town,
Those evil angels creeping up and down
The Jacob's ladder of the treasury stairs—
Not stage, but real Turpins and Macaires—
Could doff, like us, their knavery with their clothes,
And find it easy as forgetting oaths!
Welcome, thrice welcome to our virgin dome,
The Muses' shrine, the Drama's new-found home!
Here shall the Statesman rest his weary brain,
The worn-out Artist find his wits again;
Here Trade forget his ledger and his cares,
And sweet communion mingle Bulls and Bears;
Here shall the youthful Lover nestling near
The shrinking maiden, her he holds most dear,
Gaze on the mimic moonlight as it falls
On painted groves, on sliding canvas walls,
And sigh, "My angel! What a life of bliss
We two could live in such a world as this!"
Here shall the tumid pedants of the schools,
The gilded boors, the labor-scorning fools,
The grass-green rustic and the smoke-dried cit
Feel each in turn the stinging lash of wit,
And as it tingles on some tender part
Each finds a balsam in his neighbor's smart—
So every folly prove a fresh delight
As in the pictures of our play to-night.
Farewell! The Players wait the Prompter's call;
Friends, lovers, listeners! Welcome one and all!

Mr. Daly was summoned before the footlights after the delivery of Dr. Holmes' poem. The recital of "Fortune" was then entered upon.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Chas. Selby's very clever adaptation of the once famous French play of the "Marble Heart" was last night produced at the Olympic Theatre, before a small but enthusiastic audience. The "Marble Heart" is well known to our play-goers, having often been the means of affording young tragedians the opportunity of turning from legitimate plays and giving the public a taste of their quality in what is termed the "emotional drama." Mr. Adams is a powerful exponent of this class of acting, and his performance last night may be reckoned as the best of its kind the City has seen for some years. The plot and literary merits of the play are very attractive. The subject appeals to a certain kind of sentiment strong in the hearts of most people, and one upon which frequent harping seems not yet to have destroyed the power and pathos. Unnatural, however, as many of the situations are, and forced as is frequently the dialogue, the simple and painful story of the artist's wasted love and ruined life still exercise a spell over the smallest and coldest audiences, and last night's applause fully testified that our own play-goers, even when they turn out in limited numbers, have breasts to be touched and feelings to be aroused. Mr. Adams, last night, acted almost the entire five acts himself. The support he received at the hands of the company of the Olympic Theatre was meagre in the extreme. There are a number of exceedingly well-drawn characters in this play. Although *Raphael*, the artist, is the principal figure in the drama, he is so more by reason of the sentiment of the story than on account of the fine speeches he has, or the situations in which he is placed. Several of the other characters have more to say for themselves, notably *Volage*, and have more frequent opportunities "to bring down the house" than has *Raphael*, but though the lines were generally spoken with exactness, the applause was entirely won by Mr. Adams, and the audience endured "a heavy interim" during his too frequent absence. The vision of the statues in the first act was exceedingly well done, and here Mr. Adams was picturesque and earnest. The second and third acts, while they brought out the "star" to great advantage, showed up the weakness of the company to a painful degree. The forest of Fontainebleau was more suggestive of a lager-bier garden than of any suburb of Paris, and the visitors, again excepting Mr. Adams, were much more appropriate in manner and costume to the latter-mentioned retreat than to any modern resort of fashionable Parisians. One gentleman, who played the *Viscount Chateau Margeaux* and who faintly attempted to sing a song, was appareled in a short velveteen coat and inexpressibles of what is known as the "thunder and lightning" pattern, and was altogether an eyesore to the audience. The character of *Volage* was cruelly treated by Mr. Kennedy, who made that dashing journalist exceedingly slip-shod in his speech and elocution, and worried through his long speeches in such a pointless fashion as to render all his exits the most cheerful features of his performance. Miss Helen Tracey, to some minds, may have presented *Marco*, of the "Marble Heart," in appearance, at all events, but to none could she have realized it in anything else. It is a pleasure out of this collection of incapables to select Mrs. Walcot as a bright and intelligent actress. Her performance of *Marie* was quite a gem—graceful and sympathetic, without being at any time exaggerated or lachrymose. With such associates Mr. Adams did wonders in carrying the play to such a successful termination as it found last night. His very strong scene in the fourth act called forth some of the most enthusiastic and spontaneous applause ever heard in this theatre. His acting merited it all. In the power of depicting sorrow and despair, this gentleman has few equals on the stage. His earnestness and pathos are about the most genuine pictures conceivable of such things, and his entire performance last night may be pronounced one of the most truthful and touching we have ever witnessed.

A CHILL AND FEVER DESTROYER.

A communication, which ought to have a special interest for Staten Island, New-Jersey, and other chill and fever localities, has lately been addressed to the French Academy of Sciences by a M. Gimbert, who has been long engaged in collecting evidence concerning the *eucalyptus globulus*, a tree of extraordinarily rapid growth, which attains huge dimensions, and appears to possess an extraordinary power of destroying miasmatic influence in fever-stricken districts. It has the singular property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, and of emitting antiseptic camphorous effluvia. When sown in marshy ground it will dry it up in a very short time. The English were the first to try it at the Cape, and within two or three years they completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony. A few years later its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At Pardock, twenty miles from Algiers, a farm situated on the banks of the Hamyze, was noted for its extremely pestilential air. In the Spring of 1867 about 13,000 of the eucalyptus were planted there. In July of the same year—the time when the fever season used to set in—not a single case occurred; yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighborhood of Constantine the farm of Ben Machydlin was equally in bad repute. It was covered with marshes, both in Winter and Summer. In five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these same trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. At the factory of the Gay de Constantine, in three years a plantation of eucalyptus has transformed twelve acres of marshy soil into a magnificent park, whence fever has completely disappeared. In the Island of Cuba, this and all other paludal diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house at one of the ends of a railway viaduct in the Department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. We have no information as to whether this beneficent tree will grow in other than hot climates. We hope that experiments will be made to determine this point.

INSURANCE CASE.

The Baltimore *American* of the 3d inst. says: "The decision in the case of Horatio L. Whitridge, assignee of W. H. Brune, vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, that has been for several days on trial in the United States Circuit Court, is a matter of considerable interest to insurance people. A Mrs. Barry held certain policies of insurance, amounting to $25,000, on the life of her husband, which was assigned by her to W. H. Brune, and by him to Whitridge. Brune discovering that, under existing decisions in New-York, it was held doubtful whether a wife could assign insurance which inured to the benefit of her children in case she died before her husband, and an arrangement was made with the assent of the company, by which, upon the lapse of these policies by non-payment of accruing premiums, the company canceled those policies, and issued new ones for the same amount to William H. Brune directly. The plaintiff, by counsel, sued the insurance company here upon the new policies, maintaining that they constituted distinct and independent causes of action against the company, and not affected by any assumed rights or equities of Mrs. Barry as to said canceled policies, and no connection with the rights and bill of complaint filed by her in New-York, to which the insurance company and Mr. Brune and Mr. Whitridge were made defendants, though still pending, did not affect the rights of this plaintiff in the present suit, on the ground of his pendens. The court so held, and decided that the cause of the two actions on the canceled policies and on this, were not the same, and the rights of the plaintiff here to recover on the new policies was clear and absolute. Judgment was entered for $25,000, the amount of the two policies, and $2,175, interest and costs. The insurance company prayed a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court."

THE KELSEY CASE.

At a meeting of the Town Auditors of Huntington, Long Island, held on Saturday, Nov. 29, it was

Resolved, To pay in full the reward of $750 to John Franklin and William Ludlam, the boatmen who found in Oyster Bay Harbor, what was supposed to be part of the body of Charles G. Kelsey.

Tuesday an injunction was granted by John R. Reid, Esq., returnable before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Dec. 15, restraining the Supervisors of the town of Huntington from paying said reward, and to then and there show cause why said injunction should not be made perpetual.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment will meet this afternoon. It is believed that the estimates for 1874, as originally presented, will be approved.... Mr. Jos. Wallace has resigned the office of City Marshal to which he was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer.... It is said that Sheriff elect Wm. C. Conner will appoint Mr. John T. Cumming as Under Sheriff.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE CUBAN ATROCITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

The announcement that there are Englishmen among the victims of the Spaniards in Cuba, has, of course, intensified the feelings of horror and indignation with which the news of the outrage was first received. It is understood that on Saturday and to-day the question was under discussion in the Cabinet, and that communications have been dispatched both to Washington and Madrid. There can be no doubt that the English Government is placed in a very awkward position in the matter, because, on the one hand, it cannot allow the murder of its subjects to pass unavenged and, on the other hand, there is a strong suspicion that Señor Castelar would like nothing better than a chance of fastening a quarrel upon the English, with a cry for Gibraltar. It has long been perfectly clear that the Spanish Government, which has as yet been unable to put down anarchy in its own country, was utterly incapable of managing Cuba, and that in some way or other the independence of the inhabitants would be sure to be established. Castelar and his colleagues are, no doubt, perfectly aware of their powerlessness to prevent this, and their main object at the present moment seems to be to contrive some pretext which will divert the rage of the Spaniards for the loss of Cuba toward some other object than themselves. This object they would be glad to find in England. The recent naval intervention of England, whether legal or illegal, was obviously an intervention on behalf of the existing Government, and against the insurgents; but it is difficult to say whether it has been more bitterly resented by the one side or the other. Nothing is more probable than they may be willing to drop their differences and join in a crusade against England for the recovery of Gibraltar. At any rate, this is the design which the Spanish Government is suspected of cherishing. Any action on the part of the English Government, with a view to restoring order in Cuba, would, of course, only add fuel to the flame of Spanish hatred. The Spaniards, with the characteristic instincts of a proud and imbecile nation, have never forgiven the English for the services which they rendered that country in other years, and Gibraltar is, of course, a standing grievance with professional patriots. The satisfactory settlement of the difficulty with the Turks at Aden, and the news of Sir G. Wolseley's victory over the Ashantees, have to-day given a more cheerful tone to public opinion here; but there is naturally a good deal of anxiety as to what may be necessary to be done about Spain. It is said that a considerable assignment of ammunition and artillery intended for the Carlists has been intercepted at Newport, in Wales, and that the Government is doubtful what should be done with it. This may supply the Spaniards with a fresh grievance. At home, a good deal of indignation has also been expended on the Birmingham people, who are accused of supplying muskets to the Ashantees; but it turns out that the guns are only nine and sixpenny ones, and very bad for the money, and that rotten gunpowder has been sent to match; so it is rather the Ashantees who should complain. Perhaps Gen. Wolseley will have chivalry enough to put his enemies on their guard against using these weapons.

THE MENNONITES.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS IN MINNESOTA—OTHERS EXPECTED.

From Hon. William Seeger, who during the Summer has taken an active part in directing the attention of the agents of the immigrating Mennonites to Minnesota, the St. Paul *Press* has obtained some information in regard to the recent movements and future intentions of the colonists. Twenty families have already arrived at Mountain Lake, on the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City Road, and purchased improved tracts of land at prices ranging from $500 to $1,500. These tracts are intended simply as the foundation for still more extensive farms, as the members are abundantly able to open large farms wherever they may happen to locate. At Yankton, Dakota Territory, there is already a colony of 180 families of German Lutherans from the country bordering on the Black Sea, who arrived at their destination before they had been informed in regard to the advantages of Minnesota as an agricultural and stock-raising country. Large numbers of Lutheran and Mennonite colonists are already preparing for a departure for the United States in the Spring, under the reports of the Commissioners whose movements in the North-west were chronicled during the past Summer. They have recommended three of the North-western States and Territories as offering unusual inducements for settlers, but the colonist who are to come hereafter will be largely governed in their movements by the further reports returned by the pioneers already on the ground. The Lutherans greatly outnumber the Mennonites, and so far as can be ascertained, they are well pleased with the climate, soil, and productiveness of Minnesota. A clergyman of that sect has already been induced to settle at Mountain Lake, and is laboring faithfully among the advance guards of his people.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Of Col. Ben. H. Bristow, who has been nominated for Attorney General, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Democratic paper, thus speaks: "Col. Bristow is a native of Kentucky and at present a resident of Louisville. He lived in Hopkinsville up to the breaking out of the war, and at its conclusion commenced the practice of law in this city. Shortly afterward he was appointed District Attorney of Kentucky, and fulfilled the duties of that position with such signal ability that, some years since, the President called him to Washington as the special legal adviser of the Government. The high talents and extensive legal acquirements which had marked Col. Bristow as one of the foremost lawyers of this State soon made for him a very enviable reputation at the national capital. It was about a year ago, we believe, that Gen. Bristow offered his resignation, which, after great reluctance, was accepted by the President. He resigned to accept a very honorable and lucrative position connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he yet holds. Some months since Gen. Bristow returned to this city from Philadelphia, and is now, with his family, domiciled at the Galt House. He is building a very handsome residence on Broadway, which he will be loth to leave, even to accept a seat in the Cabinet. The new dignity, however, will not add to the estimation in which Gen. Bristow is held by his friends and admirers in this city and State. It has been remarked by a gentleman who has been most intimately associated with him, 'that to be in Gen. Bristow's presence is to instinctively recognize that one is brought in contact with a great man.' He is, doubtless, the most popular man in his party in this section, and the appointment will give entire satisfaction to the Republicans of Kentucky and the South. Gen. Bristow is of a very striking and handsome presence, a man of culture, and a thorough gentleman. He is genial in his manners, a firm friend, and (those who know him best say) a pretty good enemy. He will dignify and elevate the office which he is called upon to fill, and will bring into the social life of the national capital personal and family relations which will adorn that society."

A CINCINNATI JUROR IMPRISONED.

A serious case of contempt of court, involving criminal intent, on the part of a juror, has come before a Cincinnati court. The *Gazette* gives the circumstances as follows: "For several days past Judge O'Connor, of the Superior Court, has been engaged in trying the case of Stambusch & Vonderheide against John Morelli, a suit on a building contract. Among the jurors was James S. Augur, who formerly held a prominent position in mercantile circles, as a member of the well-known firm of Dubois and Augur. Judge Stallo, who appeared for Mr. Morelli, in the trial of the case, yesterday stated that he had been informed by his client that Mr. Augur had called on him Friday evening and invited him out to drink; that the client accepted the invitation, and that the juror drank a couple of glasses of whisky. During the time they were in the saloon together the juror asked Mr. Morelli to lend him $3. Morelli refused. Augur then asked for a couple of dollars, and was again refused. Notwithstanding these refusals, Augur reduced the amount sought to be borrowed by gradations down to twenty-five cents, being refused even the last-named sum. Morelli stated that Augur represented to him that he was foreman of the jury, and had influence with that body, and that he (Morelli) would be sorry for having refused to loan him any money. J. B. Morrison, one of the witnesses in the case, stated that on Saturday Mr. Augur came to him and said he wanted $25, and he wanted him to get it from Mr. Vonderheide, one of the plaintiffs in the case, and that if he would do so he (Morrison) might have half of it. At that time, Morrison stated, the juror was under the influence of liquor. Upon these statements Judge Stallo, under the direction of Judge O'Connor, drew up charges and specifications against Augur setting forth these facts. Henry Snow, one of the attorneys for defendant, was appointed to defend the juror, and the case proceeded, the above statements being made under oath. The juror stated that he had not intended anything wrong. Judge O'Connor stated that the statute made the offense of which the juror was guilty punishable by an imprisonment not to exceed twenty days and a fine not to exceed $100. Augur had been called to sit on the jury at his own instance, because he thought him an intelligent citizen, and who would not violate his duty. It would be useless to impose a fine on him on account of his impecuniosity, and he would therefore send him to jail for ten days. The juror was accordingly placed in jail and the case continued."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy and foggy weather and light to fresh southerly winds are reported from New-England, and the Middle Atlantic coast. Stormy weather and rain brisk to high variable winds are reported from the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley. Decidedly low temperature and north-westerly winds with snow are reported from Lake Superior westward over Minnesota.

Partly cloudy weather with higher temperature prevails from Virginia southward to Florida. Light rain and cloudy weather with diminished pressure are reported from the Eastern Gulf States. The pressure has diminished rapidly in the lake region, and an area of unusually low barometer is central over Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, brisk and occasionally high south-easterly to south-westerly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain.

For the Middle States, fresh and brisk southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain in the northern portion of the lake region; brisk and high southerly to westerly winds, lower temperature, and continued rain or snow, the winds shifting to north-westerly in the upper lake region, with cold and partly cloudy weather on Thursday afternoon.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, the temperature falling in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the North-west, cold and cloudy weather, with snow, followed by clearing weather on Thursday afternoon. Cautionary signals are ordered for Oswego, Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, Alpena, Grand Haven, and Chicago.

Reports are missing from the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the lower Mississippi Valley, the South-west, the Missouri Valley, and the extreme North-west.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

THE WEATHER IN THE CITY.

There could scarcely have been more disagreeable weather than during the past few days. There has been no monotony, however, in this unpleasantness. On the contrary, we have had weather of great variety, and each phase it has assumed has been pretty nearly as unsatisfactory as may be. If there was any choice at all, it would be certainly regulated a good deal by the occupation to which the individual making the selection might be for the time being committed. Then the thermometer ranged between what might be considered extremes for this season of the years. First, we had keen, biting winds that swept along the streets in gusts, making pedestrians pinched and miserable. Then there came a snow-storm, and people went through the thoroughfares of the City with upturned coat-collars, and faced the drifting snow-flakes as best they could. Next followed the inevitable supplement of all snow-storms, a thaw, accompanied by thick, drizzling rain, and yesterday, as if to make a complete range of miseries, we had a dense fog. It commenced early in the morning, grew thicker as the day advanced, lifted somewhat in the earlier part of the forenoon, and again settled on the East and North Rivers. When anything in the nature of a fog is abroad at all, Jersey City and its environs are usually favored with a more than abundant share. So it was yesterday. In fact it seemed to have had its origin somewhere about the Jersey shore, but at all events it extended itself with great impartiality, and spread over the Hudson, and made its way along the East River, and got into the rigging of the ships, and settled on the wharves, and, according to its custom, made itself pretty generally antagonistic to the navigation between the three cities. The ferry-boats on the Communipaw line are usually unfortunate when a fog hangs over the river, and so they were on this occasion, as they were especially delayed in their trips. The ferry-boats from Williamsburg, on the East River, were also much retarded, and, indeed, all the boats plying between New-York and Jersey City and Brooklyn were detained in a greater or lesser degree. The Staten Island boats were almost compelled to stop running, and on the several steam-boat lines great trouble in the matter of navigation was also experienced. For instance, the steamer of the Stonington Line was delayed very much beyond its usual time. The decidedly melancholy and monotonous blowing of fog-horns was a notable feature in connection with the miseries of the day on the two rivers. The City also suffered a share of the general discomfort, but the fog was at its worst on the Bay, and along the East River and Hudson.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy: 3 A. M., 37°; 6 A. M., 37°; 9 A. M., 41°; 12 M., 47°; 3:30 P. M., 49°; 6 P. M., 48°; 9 P. M., 48°; 12 P. M., 47°. Average temperature yesterday, 44¼°.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISIONS.

For many years past the navigation of the North and East Rivers, and of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, has not been rendered so dangerous as on yesterday. During the entire day the shrieking of the fog-whistles on the ferry-boats, and the ringing of the fog-bells at the various ferries along the North and East Rivers, could be heard all over the City. All the ferry-boats were obliged to move at a very slow rate upon their trips, and, in consequence, the boats required more than double the usual time to make their trips. The ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., which left the Erie Railway Ferry, at the foot of Chambers street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was nearly three-quarters of an hour in crossing over to the depot on the New-Jersey side, and made two or three ineffectual attempts before entering the dock. The passengers could not distinguish the large steam-ship discharging her cargo close beside the Erie docks, until the ferry-boat nearly touched the bow of the vessel. The ferry-boat John S. Darcy, of the Cortlandt Street Ferry, collided with a schooner in the afternoon, but occasioned no serious damage to either. The ferry-boat Jay Gould, of the Pavonia Avenue Line to Twenty-third street, went ashore at the Elysian Fields in the morning, but was floated off without injury. The ferry-boat James Fisk, of the Pavonia Ferry, came into collision with the Hoboken ferry-boat Morristown, and both had a narrow escape. No serious damage, however, was sustained.

SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Our city Fire Department is divided, with two boards of Fire Commissioners, each claiming authority. Chief Engineer Whitney still acts under the old board. Last night the new board elected David Scannell as Chief. Mayor Otis and Chief of Police Cockrell have already commenced a radical reform of their respective departments of the city government.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Centennial Board of Finance, it was resolved to appoint a committee of 100 citizens to make immediate efforts to increase the subscriptions to the Centennial stock, so as to reach $3,000,000, and the Board of Finance was requested to commence the erection of the building as soon as practicable, relying upon the patriotism of the people to furnish the necessary funds for the payment thereof.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—By the collapse of a flue in the boiler of the Anchor Mills, corner of Twenty-third street and Franklin avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, Henry Peppersauce and a man named Johnson were killed.

SUICIDE IN THE STREET.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—William H. Haskins, aged fifty-two years, committed suicide to-day, in the street, by shooting himself through the head. He leaves a wife and three children. Ill-health and business anxieties are alleged to have been the cause.

SNOW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—There is a light fall of snow here. It is snowing in Stockton, Sacramento, and other points in the valley districts of the State. This is a very unusual occurrence.

FOUR MEN INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Four men were seriously injured by a gunpowder explosion during a fire at Mount Vernon, Ohio, yesterday.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE LOST.

SCENES AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—RELIGIOUS SERVICES—THEORIES ABOUT THE DISASTER.

Comparatively few persons called yesterday at the office of the Trans-Atlantic Steam-ship Company to make inquiries in regard to relatives and friends supposed to have been lost on the Ville du Havre. The absence of visitors indicated clearly that the public entertain no hopes of further cheerful tidings. One visitor, an elderly lady with silver hair, and face wet with tears, inquired anxiously as to the fate of Miss Casilis, an interesting girl of seventeen, reported among the lost. Miss Casilis occupied a state-room with Miss Annie Nolan, also lost. The lady went sorrowfully away when told that there was no hope of the safety of her young friend. Among the passengers lost were Mrs. Platt and Mr. Hamilton Murray, and his sister Miss Murray, all of Oswego. Mrs. Platt was the widow of Wm. Floyd Platt, son of the late James Platt, of Oswego, and grandson of Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Miss Murray were, by the recent death of their mother, left orphans, and heirs to a very handsome property, and were, in company with Mrs. Platt, on their way to Paris, contemplating an extensive tour in Europe. Their sudden death will prove a severe blow to their many respected relatives and friends.

Mr. W. H. Breeden, of the firm of Breeden & Southwick, has been erroneously mentioned as being among the lost. The name should have been Mr. B. F. Breeden, who is a brother of Mr. W. H. Breeden. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son, all of whom, with the exception of one married daughter, (the wife of Rev. Mr. Howes, of Hoboken,) are at Versailles, France. Mr. Abraham Binninger, of No. 39 Broad street, stated yesterday afternoon that he had received no tidings from his daughter, Miss Fannie Binninger, since Monday, when she sent a dispatch from Cardiff, conveying the intelligence of her own narrow escape, and the painful intelligence of Mrs. Binninger's sad fate. Miss Binninger should have reached Paris yesterday, and all day long her father looked anxiously for a dispatch announcing his daughter's safe arrival there, but was doomed to disappointment. Up to a late hour yesterday no further news had been received from Mr. James Bishop, importer, of No. 32 Broadway, but his friends feel sure that he has reached Paris by this time. Mr. Francisco Llado's partner, No. 132 Maiden lane, said he felt no further uneasiness about that gentleman, and was sure he would turn up all right in Catalonia, Spain, in season. Mr. R. A. Witthaus, of West Thirty-fourth street, and others, were also disappointed at not receiving dispatches yesterday. Religious services were held in the parlors of the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon, and were largely attended by the friends of Mr. Waite's family and the guests of the hotel. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, offered prayer, and Rev. W. T. Eustis, of Springfield, Mass., made a few remarks, in which he referred with much feeling to the heavy affliction the family of Mr. Waite had been called upon to sustain in the loss of a daughter, a much beloved and affectionate child. Rev. Mr. Eustis concluded the services by offering a fervent prayer to God to sustain the father and mother of the deceased in their hour of sore affliction. Mr. Waite and his family were deeply affected during the services. Miss Waite was a regular attendant of Dr. Taylor's church, and greatly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Mr. Waite says he feels glad to hear that his son, who was among the rescued, labored so bravely to save his sister's life and that the former is among friends in London. The family, while deeply grieved at the loss they sustained in the death of a beloved daughter, feel deeply grateful to heaven that their son was spared.

Mrs. Florence Lopez, who was one of the unfortunate passengers lost, was a daughter of the late N. H. Wolfe, an old and highly respected merchant of this City, who died in the beginning of this year.

In conversation yesterday, Commissioner W. G. Blunt expressed the opinion that it was at least premature to attribute the entire responsibility for the collision to the Captain of the Loch Earn, when subsequent investigation might show him to have been blameless. Mr. Blunt paid a warm tribute to the able seamanship and general efficiency as a commander of Capt. Surmont.

A well-known freight agent yesterday stated that he was well acquainted with the Loch Earn, and had frequently put cargoes aboard her. She had, he said, been originally built to trade between Canada and England, and, in order to enable her to force her way through ice when she fell in with it, was furnished with a bowsprit steel plated and of extra thickness. This fact, he thought, accounted for the manner in which she went crushing into the side of the Ville du Havre.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. FRY.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the following letter from the late Capt. Fry to a friend in that city:

ON BOARD THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR
LA TORNADO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4, 1873.
Dr. V. O. King, New-Orleans, La., U. S. A.:

DEAR DOCTOR: I have been captured by the Tornado, subjected to a rigid examination and cross-examination, and to-night have been officially informed that to-morrow morning I and thirty others will be tried by a court-martial. They did not add "and shot," but as I look upon it as a polite way of making that announcement, I have but a few hours left in which to say to you, Mrs. King and Mary, Tom, the Judge and Mrs. Gayarré *Adios!* as they say it here. For your warm friendship and many acts of kindness to me and mine, receive my last and warmest thanks. They shot yesterday four splendid fellows, and in less than forty-eight hours I will be with them, and am not sorry that it is so for my own sake. * * * My little Lizzie hovers over me now. Say good-bye for me to Fellows of the Academy. I shall be spared a bed of sickness, and die in the full possession of my faculties and in good health. God bless you and yours, dear doctor, and may he send peace and plenty to our poor State soon, is among my last prayers. Yours affectionately, JOSEPH FRY.

A CUTE RASCAL.

A wicked young fellow in Chicago, named Dennis Reddin, successfully imposed upon a fellow-prisoner some time since. The two had been placed in the same cell, one charged with drunkenness and the other (Reddin) with felony. Reddin, after some skirmishing, prevailed upon his verdant cell-mate to change clothing and, when the time came in the morning that they should be tried, to also change their names. Reddin represented that it would be a huge joke on the Police, and no harm would come of it, as he (Reddin) was in for only a trifling offense, the punishment of which was about the same as that of a "drunk case." The green individual assented, the transformation scene taking place while the turnkey's attention was diverted elsewhere. Reddin stepped out boldly in the morning when his friend's name was shouted, and on the officer by whom the verdant lodger was arrested making his appearance and swearing as to his condition, &c., the Justice fined him $10, which was paid, and Reddin stepped outside the bars. The mistake was discovered when, however, it was too late, and Reddin has been at large ever since. He was seen by Officer Laughlin yesterday forenoon trying to pick a passenger's pocket at the depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, and taken into custody. He was given a hearing, and held over by Justice Banyon in $1,000 bonds.

INFLUENCE OF A DREAM.

The Troy *Press* says that the site of the State Street M. E. Church, in that city, was selected through the instrumentality of a dream. Dr. John Louden, a prominent physician, who died upward of fifty years ago, was a leading member and worker of the Methodist denomination, and about the time it was proposed to erect an edifice in the vicinity of State street, the good doctor dreamed that he saw a flock of white doves alight on the lots at the corner of State and Fifth streets. The impression of the vision was so vivid that the doctor could not shake it off. He insisted that it was a good omen, and that the church should be erected on the lots above named. So strenuous was he in this that he carried his point, and the old State street sanctuary was erected, to give way in due time to the beautiful edifice now located on the site of the old brick structure.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the inmates of the Winthrop House in that city were startled on Monday morning by the rushing of a woman in flames through one of the main halls. With wonderful presence of mind, she opened a closet-door and leaped into a set-tub of about two feet in depth, turning on the water from both the hot and cold faucets, and curling down into the mingling smoke and flame before any one could reach her. The servants hastened with water to quench the embers which were catching the carpet in all directions, while a gentleman occupying a room on the same floor leaped for the closet-door, which she had closed. On his opening it she fell forward in a swoon. The flames were extinguished, and she was taken to a bed, where it was found that her injuries will keep her an invalid for many days. Her hands, wrists, body and lower limbs were badly crisped. She was preparing to go out for a walk, and in reaching for something on a bureau, caused her clothing to come in contact with a gas-jet. Not noticing it at the time, she sat down on a sofa. On rising, after a few moments, the flames burst out, completely enveloping her.

SUFFERING IN BALTIMORE.

The number of applicants for lodging at the different station-houses in Baltimore for the month of November reached 2,823, of whom 2,592 were white males, 97 white females, 121 colored males, and 11 colored females. In November of last year the number was 1,265, or 1,558 less than last month. Commenting upon this, the *American* says: "The extraordinary increase in the number plainly indicates the amount of want and suffering prevailing among the laboring classes this Winter. The month of November, 1872, was noted for being an extremely cold one, while the weather the past month has been quite open. On Saturday night last sixty-three homeless wanderers slept at the Middle Station-house, and on Monday night fifty-three were accommodated. It is remarked of these persons that a large majority of them are natives of this country, and a large number represent themselves as from other cities seeking employment here."

A VIRGINIA WEDDING.

A Virginia paper records that Rev. G. H. Williams married at his residence at Fairfax Court House, on the day before Thanksgiving, Mr. Edward Pettitt and Miss Eliza A. Delany, all of Fairfax County, this being the eleventh couple married by him within the last six years. Mr. Pettitt and his bride drove into the village in a wagon, hitched to a fence, got their license of the Clerk, sought out the parson, were married, bought a pair of Winter shoes of one of our merchants, got into the wagon, seated themselves on the floor, and drove out of town happy.

W. M. TWEED'S FINES.

Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer and of the Court of General Sessions, on being asked yesterday, said that Mr. Tweed had not paid any of the fines imposed on him, nor did he suppose that Mr. Tweed would pay them until the several terms of imprisonment imposed in connection with the several fines have been served out.

THE BRIMSTONE CASE.

In the case of the United States against F. Cousinery & Co., importers, the particulars of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, the jury failed to agree after being out for a considerable time. They were therefore dismissed by Judge Blatchford from further consideration of the case.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has always something new to offer to his patrons. Among recent periodicals from abroad, he has for sale the *Art Journal*, the *Portfolio*, (the latter is edited by Mr. Hamerton, and presents every month examples of very fine etchings,) the *Belgravia Annual*, and all the chief English and French papers. A large assortment of almanacs and diaries may also be found at Brentano's.

Do You Know It? Important to Invalids.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is an immediate cure for General Debility, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Wakefulness, and Weakness of every description. It is the grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. TRY IT!

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular.
J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
—*Advertisement.* No. 36 John st., New-York.

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

The Clear, Ruddy Glow of Health is given to the complexion by using BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Sherries, CHAMPAGNES,	**Pale, Gold, and Brown.** "Ay" and the best esteemed brands.
RHINE,	From fair to choicest selections.
BORDEAUX,	Good table and grand vintages.
LIQUEURS,	Wynand Fockink's Amsterdam.
LIQUEUR WINES	Rare and delicate.
COGNACS,	In wood and glass.
CHEESE,	Royal Stilton, Victoria Cheddar, Roquefort and Edam.
BISCUITS,	Middlesses, Alberts, Waters, Argyll, &c.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

The Mother's Remedy.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed;" and such a friend is HELMBOLD'S BUCHU to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

Holiday Goods, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes, Megalethoscopes, Views, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Celebrities, Lantern Slides, &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Opposite Metropolitan. No. 591 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect Dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Christmas is Coming, and if You Wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CROMWELL—DEUEL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, DAVID CROMWELL, of West Chester, N. Y., to Miss J. FANNIE DEUEL, daughter of Thos. W. Deuel, of this City. No cards.

GALE—HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Rev. F. E. Van Kleek, WILLIAM ADAMS GALE and SUSAN JULIA, daughter of the late William Campbell Hamilton.

SMITH—DAVISON.—On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Dr. ANDREW HERRMANN SMITH and SARAH, daughter of the late Wm. Davison.

DIED.

BATEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, 1873, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BATEY, relict of the late Robert Batey, in the 83d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRDSALL.—On Monday, Dec. 1, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, in the 52d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 1, 1873, Officer EDWARD L. BURNS, of the Eighth Precinct, in the [illegible] year of his age.
The friends of the family, also the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 69 West 13th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CHILDS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, EDWARD M., youngest son of William H. H. and Marie E. Childs, aged 11 months and 5 days.
Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Charles Eversley, No. 105 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

CRANE.—On Dec. 2, of scarlet fever, CHARLES CRANE, eldest son of Charles W. and Mary E. Crane, aged 4 years and 12 days.
Funeral from No. 311 East 113th st., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVISON.—At Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday, 29th ult., ANNA H. DAVISON, daughter of the late John B. Davison.

ECCLESTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, of pneumonia, EDWARD ECCLESTON, in the 77th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Friday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Good Shepherd, Melbourne st., near Lewis av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—On the 2d inst., at San Francisco, Cal., 25, GEORGE S. LAWRENCE, formerly of [illegible], and late of Marion, Iowa.

LANE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, THOMAS P. LANE, only son of Thomas and Mary A. Lane.
Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 238 West 43d st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OAKES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, at Pine Orchard, Conn., JOSIAH OAKES, of New-York, of heart disease.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, THOMAS LUDLOW, son of Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Susan L. Lyon, aged 20 months.
The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OLMSTED.—On Monday, Dec. 1, at Keble Hall, No. 7 East 27th st., DAVID WILKINSON OLMSTED.
The funeral service will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th st., near Broadway, Thursday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

OWEN.—At Croton Falls, Dec. 1, ANNA B., relict of the late John Owen, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral on Thursday, [illegible] Train leaves Forty-second [illegible]

OSBORN.—At Bellport, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 1, HENRY F. OSBORN, aged 63 years.
The funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M.

PONTON.—On 3d inst., ADAM PONTON, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 James st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—At Middletown, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 1, WILLIAM J. STARR, aged 43 years.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, at the residence of her father, No. 327 Park place, Brooklyn, ANITA, youngest daughter of James B. and Annie D. Smith, aged 1 year and 3 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, 1873, after a brief illness, MERRILL W. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.
The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 115 East 36th st., on Friday, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Medical Society of New-York, and of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, GEORGE M., second son of Dr. M. M. and Maria S. Woodruff.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 146 Broad st., on Friday at 2 P. M.

WISWALL.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 1, Mrs. ANN MARIA WISWALL, in the 70th year of her age.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 388 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR
GOLD WATCH, BUY A
LADD PATENT STIFFENED
GOLD WATCH CASE.

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

DR. S. N. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirtieth annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by application at the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.: James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall st.; Horatio Allen, Vice President, No. 83 William st.; James Lenox, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.; John C. Green, Vice President, No. 71 South st.; Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vice President, No. 54 South st.; Edward L. Jaffray, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway; Robt. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.; Robt. M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, No. 59 Bible House; Geo. Griswold, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st. ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South st.; Fifth, Henry Terbell, No. 29 Walker st.; Sixth, John Byrd, No. 19 Franklin st.; Seventh, Elisha Scott, No. 309 Cherry st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 22 Charlton st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th st.; Tenth, [illegible] Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Stephen H. Wright, No. 463 East Houston st.; Twelfth, Jas. Murphy, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 454 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry J. Gerdes, No. 133 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, Jas. Spencer, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel E. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. K. Smith, No. 245 East 42d st.; Twentieth, R. D. Ramsey, M. D., No. 227 West 34th st.; Twenty-first, John Falloon, No. 323 West 28th st.; Twenty-second, Erastus E. Munson, No. 155 West 48th st. Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY,
of the City of New-York.

A stated meeting of this society will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

The anniversary of our patron saint will be celebrated at the same place on the following Saturday evening, Dec. 6, and it is hoped that there will be a general and full attendance of members, in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers.

The officers will be installed punctually at 5:30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be procured before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not be able to issue seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named.

Tickets can be had of either of the Stewards, viz:
GEORGE W. McLEAN, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BEN. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 9 West 20th st.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 84 Pine st.
ROBERT G. REMSEN, No. 5 Wall st.
GEORGE L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., Grand Cen. Dep.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., No. 183 Broadway.
SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on SATURDAY, at 12 M.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD LAMPS,
AND TORCH AND KEY, for lighting all street lamps; and in constant use throughout the City of New-York and other cities. May be had at No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A NEW AND THRILLING STORY BY JULES VERNE.
FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON
DIRECT
IN 97 HOURS 20 MINUTES;
AND A TRIP AROUND IT.
By JULES VERNE,
Author of "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," &c.
EIGHTY FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
1 vol., 12mo., beveled boards, gilt.......... $3

None of Jules Verne's stories surpass this in boldness of conception and in the thrilling character of the exploits it describes. Three adventurers take passage for the moon in a hollow conical shell, weighing 20,000 pounds, and projected from a cannon 900 feet long by the explosion of 400,000 pounds of gun-cotton. The tremendous results of this explosion, the rush through space of the shell and its passengers, the extent to which they are able to conquer the laws of gravitation, and the extraordinary issue of these daring exploits, are all worked out with a minuteness of detail that gives an air of vivid reality to the story. Philosophy, astronomy, the laws of gunnery, the laws of gravitation, are drawn on for facts to an extent which renders the story instructive as well as amusing, and some of the consequences developed by the conflict of the forces which M. Verne brings his heroes into are astounding. The illustrations follow the text step by step, and are exceedingly graphic and artistic. The book cannot fail to delight and thrill the thousands of readers who have come to regard Jules Verne as the prince of the marvelous in literature.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
A JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
One vol., 12mo. with numerous illustrations, $2.

Just Published:
SAXE HOLM'S STORIES. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth...$1 50
HANS BRINKER; or, The Silver Skates. By Mrs. MARY MAPES DODGE. 1 vol., 12mo., illustrated.......... 1 50
THE BURGOMASTER'S FAMILY. (In the library of choice fiction.) 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $1 50; paper..........

*** Any of the above sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers.
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FRESH NOVELS
BY
BRILLIANT WRITERS.
1st.
By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
Mrs. Edwards is one of the brightest and freshest of the novel writers of the day.—*Boston Journal.*
MISS FORRESTER.......... $1 00
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SUSAN FIELDING.......... 1 00
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE.......... 1 00
A VAGABOND HEROINE.......... 75
(By JUSTIN McCARTHY.)
A FAIR SAXON.......... $1 00
LADY JUDITH.......... 1 00
By J. W. DE FOREST.
OVERLAND.......... $1 00
A CHARMING HISTORICAL NOVEL BY THE BEST OF THE GERMAN WRITERS.
THE ROSE OF DISENTIS.
Translated from the GERMAN OF ZSCHOKKE.
$1.
THE FIRST OF A SERIES.
Any of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address
SHELDON & CO., New-York.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at head-quarters Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.
JOS. CUDLIPP, President.
CHAS. F. BENDER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	47	Tar, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Resin, bbls	99
Copper, bbls	25	Leather, sides	4,453
Cotton, bales	1,916	Stearine, pkgs	135
Dried Fruit, pkgs	113	Tallow, pkgs	70
Eggs, bbls	2,078	Beef, pkgs	175
Flour, bbls	5,986	Pork, pkgs	625
Meal, bags	720	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,183
Wheat, bushels	57,380	Lard, tcs	385
Corn, bushels	9,100	Butter, pkgs	5,547
Oats, bushels	7,800	Cheese, pkgs	9,817
Malt, bushels	1,300	Rice, pkgs	25
Barley, bushels	600	Tea, pkgs	895
Peas, bushels	600	Starch, pkgs	790
Grass-seed, bbls	787	Tobacco, hhds	5
Hops, bales	157	Tobacco, pkgs	130
Hides, No.	524	Wool, bales	88
Hides, bdls	12	Whisky, bbls	272
Skins, bales	2		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Nevada, for Liverpool—3,500 bales Cotton, 10 bales Furs, 76 pkgs. Apples, 23,881 bushels Wheat, 87 bales C. Rubber, 50 cases Milk, 2 cases Feathers, 31 bales Duck, 51 bbls. Pork, 11 tcs. Beef, 404 bdls. Shooks.

By the steamer Bremen, for Bremen—408 cases Tobacco, 296 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 825 bales Cotton, 120 pkgs. Seeds, 48 bdls. Wheels, 1 case Rubber, 125 bbls. Apples, 509 bales Tobacco, 207 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bxs. Bacon, 23 bxs. Preserves, 400 bxs. Starch, 2,672 bags Rye, 100 bbls. Pork, 154 bbls. Beef.

By the bark Minerva for Antwerp—3,000 tcs. Lard, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—465 Oars, 464 bbls. Apples, 24 tcs. Beef, 100 bxs. Pears, 36,814 bushels Wheat, 1,200 Staves, 750 bags Oil-cake, 2,765 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Stella, for Antwerp—3,066 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Stabbestad, for Cork and orders—16,270 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Moderato, for Dublin—30,015 bushels Corn.

By the steamer C. F. Funch, for Antwerp—180 hhds. Tobacco, 260 cases Tobacco, 50 bbls. Oil, 50 cases Can Goods, 17,202 bushels Rye, 100 bbls. Apples, 547 tcs. Lard, 168 bags Coffee, 150 bales Wool, 10 bags Wool.

CANDLES—Have been very dull at former rates, with Adamantine, 14@16 ozs., quoted at 15c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been very moderately dealt in since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $16; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $6 50, ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been in slack request within the previous range; stock, 4,663 bags.

COFFEE—An active demand prevails for Rio and Santos at very full prices, with sales reported here of 1,736 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 23c.; 1,613 bags do., by the Lyn, at about 22½c.; 2,728 bags Santos, by the Red Rose, at 23c., gold. And at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags Rio, by the Brasiliero, at 21¾c., gold. The stock in first hands here this evening is 52,925 bags. Other kinds have been in request, but the limited offerings and the high prices asked checked business. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21½c.@21¾c.; good, 22¾c.@23c.; prime, 23¾c.@24c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25½c.; Laguayra, 22½c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19½c.; Mexican, 22c.@23c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery on moderate offerings and a fair demand; sales, 2,176 bales, (of which 290 bales were to arrive,) including 833 bales to shippers, 1,337 bales to spinners, and 6 bales to speculators. There has been a moderate business reported for early delivery at a reduction of ¼c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bales, (of which 1,000 bales were on last evening and 12,300 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 5-16c.; January, 15 19-32c.; February, 15 15-16c.; March, 16 5-16c.@15¾c.; April, 16⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,916 bales, including 1,318 bales from Savannah, 155 bales from Baltimore, and 243 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,731 bales, and thus far this week, 112,018 bales, against 85,346 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,109,139 bales, against 1,220,292 bales same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 29,060 bales; exports to the Continent, 15,602 bales. Stock—In New-York, 43,905 bales; consolidated stock at the ports 467,575 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15 1-16	15 3-16	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling	16⅛	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

DYEWOODS—Have been in request at about steady rates. Stock, 1,636 tons Fustic, 3,265 tons Logwood, 3,360 tons Lima Wood, and 709 tons of other kinds.

EGGS—Have been in fair request, ranging from 29c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 30c.@31c. for good to prime fresh stock. Limed selling at 20c.@23c.

FISH—A moderate business has been reported in the leading kinds, with Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$20; No. 2, at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, and prices have favored buyers, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make important concessions, particularly on lines of shipping extras and on superfine brands, which have been in comparatively limited supply. The bulk of the business has been in job lots within our revised range, indicating, in some instances, a reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The sales reported since our last have reached 11,150 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 80@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 15, mainly $6 85@$7 10; very good to very fancy do. at $7 15@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10; mainly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 80@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 8 00
Extra City	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 65@11 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 50

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5@$6 60 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl. Oregon and California Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in more demand and quoted firmer, ranging from $4 50@$6 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 525 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been offered sparingly, and has been in fair demand at from $3 40@$4 10 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 75@$4 for very good to choice; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.; $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 90 for City, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 825 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been in moderate request, and quoted at $1 38@$1 40 for Coarse, $1 40@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour salable, and quoted steady within the range of from $3 15@$3 45 for State, and $3 40@$3 70 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement noted in Spring Wheat, prices of which have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on freer offerings, closing, however, with rather more steadiness on a better demand, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 138,000 bushels at $1 52@$1 54 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 48@$1 50 for good to choice No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 45@$1 53, mainly $1 45@$1 48 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; on private terms, for White Canada, in bond; $1 85, in part, for White Western; $1 55@$1 60 for Red do. For forward delivery a fairly active demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, with sales reported since our last of 100,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, various December options, within the range of $1 46@$1 48, chiefly $1 46@$1 47; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, December, at $1 53; and 50,000 bushels do., to January 15, at $1 51.... Corn has been offered more freely, and quoted lower, with a moderately active movement reported, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at 73½c.@75c. for fair ordinary to choice Mixed Western, afloat; 70½c.@72c., mainly at 71c.@71½c., for do., in store; 70c. for steamer do., in store; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western, and 63c., in part, for unsound stock.... Rye has been held above the views of buyers and has been inactive; quoted at from $1@$1 12½.... Barley has been comparatively quiet, but steady. Sales 3,500 bushels Western at $1 50, delivered, and 10,000 bushels strictly prime two-rowed State at $1 61.... Barley Malt dull at about former figures for early delivery. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels new, December option, at $2, and 15,000 bushels do., January and February, at $2 10 ⅌ bushel, mostly long credit, but these are extreme quotations.... Oats have been in less request and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 55,000 bushels at 55c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 55c.@55½c. for prime samples; 56c.@57½c. for White Western afloat; 55½c. for do. in store; 54½c. for Mixed State, from track.... Feed has been selling moderately, in lots, at $18@$25 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, dull, and more or less nominal as to price, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11c.@11½c.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady; 200 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., currency. We quote American at $120@$125 for Undressed and $190@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 6c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been offered sparingly and quoted very firm, but have been quiet; sales, 481 Buenos Ayres, 300 Central American, 455 Wet-salted Texas, and 280 Country Slaughter, on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 45,800 Hides and 772 bales do., (against 119,700 Hides and 1,030 bales do. same time last year.) The stock includes 13,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 3,400 Dry Montevideo, 13,400 Dry Rio Grande, 7,500 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Tampico, 2,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in on the basis of previous quotations. New-Yorks, growth 1873, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Yearlings, growth 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, growths 1870, '69, and '68, 8c.@15c.; genuine Bavarians, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Patent Bavarians, growth 1873, 30c.@35c.; English, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Belgians, growth 1873, 30c.@31c.; Californians, growth 1873, 40c.@45c. ⅌ ℔. The

LEATHER—Sole has been in very slack request, yet quoted about steady. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 16c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet and irregular in price; sales, 80 hhds. low grade Cuba at 17c.@17½c.; Cuba Clayed quoted nominal at 17c.@19c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 53c.@66c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been comparatively dull, with Strained quoted at $2 60@$2 65; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 65, and 230 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar quiet; Wilmington quoted at $3 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 85 bbls., in lots, at 41c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon; market very tame.

[illegible] after, and quoted steady on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk.... Refined has been in demand, and quoted firm at the close at 13⅝c. for December options. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. high test, prompt delivery, at 14⅛c., and a contract, rumored, for December at 13½c.... Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 13c.@13⅛c.... Refined, in cases, in demand and quoted at from 18½c.@20c.... Naphtha at 8½c.@8¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been steady, though not active. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $15; 25 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $14 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $12 25, ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, February option, at $15, and 500 bbls. do., March, at $15 25, ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs quoted lower on a moderate demand; City, 5½c.@6¼c.; Western, 6c.@6¼c., with few of the latter offering as yet.... Cut-meats in fair request and steady in price; sales, 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 16 ℔s., at 9c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, do., 11c.; 14 bxs. Bellies, 18 ℔s., at 8c.; 75 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 ℔s., at 9⅛c., and 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, February option, on private terms.... Bacon in less confident demand and less firm as to price; sales 125 boxes City Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7½c.; 100 bxs. Western do. at 7¼c., 50 bxs. Western Short Clear at 7½c.; 75 bxs. do., January, at 7¾c.; 550 bxs. Long and Short Clear, last half of December, at 7¼c.; 750 bxs. do. and do., January, at 7 3-16c.@7¼c.; 250 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7 3-16c.... And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, prompt, at 6⅛c., and 1,000 bxs. do. and do., December, at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.... Lard has been in moderate request for early delivery at firm prices for Western, and easier rates for City; sales, 450 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 8¼c.; 65 tcs. City do. at 8c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 8c.; 500 tcs. do., January, at 8¼c.; 750 tcs. do., February, at 8⅜c., and 500 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c., closing rather weaker.... Beef has been in moderate demand at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 150 bbls.... Beef Hams have been quiet but steady, with sales reported of small lots at $21 50@$23 ⅌ bbl.... Butter and Cheese quoted essentially unaltered in price on a moderate trade.

RICE—Has been firm and moderately sought after, with Carolina quoted at from $7 25@$8; Patna, $6 75@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock, 350 tcs. Carolina and 14,440 bags East India.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more demand, with Clover quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c. for prime to choice, ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax at $1 80@$2; Timothy, $2 90@$3 15 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 32½@$2 35, gold. Sales, 2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the British Viceroy, at $2 32½, gold; and 1,770 bags do., by the Royal Alice, at $2 30, gold.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in request; 7,000 ℔s. sold on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@60c.; Central American, untrimmed, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 55c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ⅌ ℔. Goat have been very quiet, with Tampico, 48c.; Matamoras, 46c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet and rather less buoyant as to price, with sales reported of 743 hhds. and 888 bxs., including 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 5-16c.; 543 hhds. about good Refining at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 198 bxs. Clayed at 7¾c., and 700 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; good do., 7½c.@7⅝c.; prime do., 7⅝c.@7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been less sought after and quoted less firm, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady; 81,000 ℔s. sold, in lots, at 7½c.@7 5-16c. ⅌ ℔. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 8c., closing rather weaker.

WHISKY—Firmer; on sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 94c., regular, and, reported, 50 bbls. at 98c., cash, closing tamely.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair movement noted in the way of berth freights at about steady rates, the offerings of produce having been mostly of Grain, Cotton, and Provisions. In the chartering line trade was on a moderate scale, with the advantage as to rates rather in favor of ship-owners.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@7-16d., chiefly at 7-16d. ⅌ ℔., as it runs, the inside rate having been for compressed; 40,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d.; 50 tons Fustic at 30s., and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d.; 16,000 bushels Grain (reported) at 12½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork and 75 bbls. Apples on private terms, and 4,100 bxs. Cheese at 70s. Also, a British ship, 1,199 tons, and a British steam-ship, 998 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship, 905 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 62s. 6d.... For Bristol, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ⅌ bushel.... For Londonderry, a bark, 732 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian steam-ship, 1,260 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Grain at 10s. 6d., privilege extending to the Continent; an Italian bark, 617 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 8s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 9s. ⅌ quarter. Also, a ship, 1,508 tons, and two barks, 544 and 377 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 65s.@70s.... For Galway, a bark, 249 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s.... For Havre, a British steam-ship, 998 tons, hence with 8,000 bushels Grain at 10s. ⅌ quarter, and Provisions for balance of cargo at 60s. ⅌ ton and 5 ⅌ cent.... For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Apples, and 400 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms; also, a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅞d. ⅌ ℔.... For Bremen, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, 5,300 bushels Rye, 300 pkgs. Provisions, 200 bbls. Apples, 120 pkgs. Seed, 800 pkgs. Tobacco, and 750 pkgs. Merchandise, at current rates; also, a Danish bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms.... For the Continent, a German bark, 490 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 504 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 55s.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 50s.@55s.; 800 bags Coffee at 45s.@50s.; 50 bales Tobacco at 4s.; 100 bxs. Manufactured do. at 40s.; 25 cases Seed-leaf do. at 25s.; 80 bales Bark at about 3s.; 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 52s. 6d.; 400 bxs. Starch at 32s. 6d., and 200 bags Ivory Nuts at 50s.... For Geneva, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 1c. ⅌ ℔. for compressed.... For Java, an American bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum, 75c.... For Matanzas, a schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 31c.... For Cardenas, two schooners, 292 and 200 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 30c.... For Cardenas and orders, two schooners, 190 and 179 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 30c., and another, 194 tons, with choice of ports, at 31c.... *American Lloyd's Register,* Supplement No. 12 for November, issued by Messrs. Hartshorne & King, has been received. It embodies the result of the surveys during the past month, of a large number of vessels; also contains an extensive report of metalings, new vessels, &c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and weak; Extra Spring, $5 50@$5 75; Extra Winter, $8@$9 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07, cash; $1 08¼ December; $1 08 January; $1 09½@$1 10 February; No. 3 do., $1 01@$1 02; Rejected, 98c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing steady; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c., cash or December; 46c. January. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 34¾c.@35c., cash; 35¼c. January; Rejected, 32½c.@33c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 7c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, $1 50, cash or December; No. 3 Spring, $1 04@$1 09. Pork opened dull but closed active and higher; Mess, $13 10@$15 cash; $14 10 February; Prime Mess, $11 75. Lard steady at 7⅝c. cash; 7⅞c. February. Bulk Meats unchanged; sales of loose Shoulders at 4½c.; Short Clear Middles, 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, February, 7c. Green Meats nominally unchanged; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅞c.; sales of 16-lb. Hams at 7½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c. Dressed Hogs dull at $4 70@$4 80. Seeds steady; Clover, $5@$5 15; Timothy, demand fair and market firm at $2 50@$2 80. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 180,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, and 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Flour steady; sales of Superfine Winter at $4@$4 50; Extra do., $4 75@$5 75; Double Extra do., $5 50@$6 25; Treble do., $6 50@$7; Family, $7 25@$9. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; new No. 2 Mixed, 45c.@46c. at east side on track and in elevator. Oats steady at 36½c.@37½c. for No. 2. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 35 for No. 2 Spring. Rye lower to sell; small sales at 78c. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork firm at $13@$13 50 for irregular. Dry-salted Meats steady; loose Clear Sides, 6½c.; packed lots of Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Green Meats—Nothing doing; Hams in pickle sold at 8½c. Lard—Nothing done; offered at 7¼c. Hogs lower at $3 80@$4 20; bulk of sales at $4. Cattle dull; little doing; good to prime native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Flour fairly active and steady; Howard Street Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 50@$1 55; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 70. Corn weak and quiet; Southern White, 65c.@66c.; do. Yellow, 66c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 70c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@86c. Hay unchanged. Provisions irregular. Bulk Meats—Supply light; New Shoulders, 5½c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@7c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 8c.@8½c. Western Butter active and firm; good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94c.@94½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Flour in good demand, with advancing tendency; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8, the latter for choice; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$7 75; higher grades, $8 25@$10. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1 60@$1 67; Amber, $1 67@$1 70; White, $1 70@$1 80. Rye steady at 80c.@85c. Corn active; Yellow and Mixed Western, 75c. Oats quiet; White, 51c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c. Coffee in good demand; Rio, 21c.@23½c., gold. Provisions advancing; Mess Pork, $15 50@$15 75. Beef Hams, $20@$22; Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c.; Hams in pickle, 9½c.@9¾c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Petroleum active; Crude, 9½c.@10c.; Refined, 13c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 93½c.@94c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and steady at $6 97@$10. Wheat steady at $1 45. Corn quiet and steady; Old Ear, 50c.@51c.; Shelled, 50c.; New Ear, 43c.@45c. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Oats unchanged. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork nominally $13 75@$14, December; $14 50, buyer March. Lard quiet and steady; jobbing Kettle, 8c.; Steam held at 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; only a jobbing trade; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; only a jobbing trade; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.; all new Meats. Live Hogs dull and drooping at $4@$4 60; receipts, 18,000. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Whisky easier at 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, in car lots, of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels at 65c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1 62½@$1 67; sales, 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted, and $1 25 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$24, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Wheat steady; sales 2 cars No. 2 Extra Canada at $1 90, and 2 cars No. 2 Canada Treadwell at $1 85. Rye is depreciating; No. 1 held at 83c. Corn dull at 7-c. for Western Mixed. Barley steady and unchanged in prices. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 Mixed Western, 54c.; No. 1 do., 55c.; No. 2 White, 56c.; No. 1 do., 58c.; Mixed State, 54c.@55c.; White State, 56c.@57c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 51,746 bushels; Corn, 33,600 bushels; Oats, 16,800 bushels; Barley, 3,474 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 19,672 bushels; Corn, 143,232 bushels; Oats, 56,650 bushels; Rye, 14,981 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat quiet; sales lots Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 36; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 36½@$1 37; Chicago No. 2, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn advanced; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 60c., and 30,000 bushels at 60½c. Oats steady; sales 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 45½c., on track. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 50; two-rowed State, $1 25; four-rowed State, $1 40. Rye held at 90c. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 43; January, $1 47; February, $1 51½; No. 1 Red, $1 45½; No. 2, $1 39. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, cash, 53c.@53½c.; January, 53½c.; February, 54c.; New High Mixed, cash, 52c.; Low Mixed, cash, 52c.; New, 51c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seeds, $5 10 asked; $5 offered. Dressed Hogs, $5 05. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, and 9,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 10; No. 2, cash or December, $1 06; January, $1 09. Oats quiet and weak at 32½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 72c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring. Hogs sold at $4 25@$4 90. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 54; No. 1, $1 50½. Corn steady at 56c.@57c. Oats in good demand at 39½c. Dressed Hogs, $5@$5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 64c.@65c. Oats—Market bare. Bulk Meats unchanged. Lard dull and declining. Pork scarce and firmer at $15, in store. Dressed Hogs dull.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Grain dull and inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Petroleum unsettled and unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 3, the usual course as of late was pursued of adjourning the sales of the day to a future date, as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of five lots on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, with unfinished buildings thereon, adjourned to the 17th inst.; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, adjourned to Jan. 7; and sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of the premises No. 89 Frankfort street, No. 328 Pearl street, and No. 268 Water street, adjourned to Feb. 11. Property-owners and all parties interested in real estate sold under foreclosures are exceedingly averse to having sales made at the present time, and, as a consequence, postponements are continually made. Concerning the auction held in Brooklyn yesterday by Messrs Bleecker & Co., if sales were effected a report will be made to-morrow. It is to be regretted that the public improvements of the City now in progress are not pushed forward with greater vigor, for if this were done the real estate market would immediately feel the effect, and the response would be increased activity in the business.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the desirable three-story, attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, 26 by 70 by 112.10, No. 23 St. Mark's place, (Eighth street,) north side, 334 feet east of Third avenue, and four valuable building lots, together with a plot in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 220 East One Hundred and Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; lot 16.8 by 100.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and Trinity Church lease of lot No. 76 Morton street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson street; lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 57 Henry street; lot 25 by 100. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, of the four-story Mansard roof iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue; lot 25 by 125.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mott st., w. s., 170 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100	$32,000
Prospect place, e. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58	15,000
9th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 37.6x23.4	17,000
16th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Livingston place, 20x53.6; Livingston place, n. e. corner 16th st., 18.3x100	36,800
17th st., s. s., 244 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92	6,850
26th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9	6,000
Same property	9,500
27th st., s. s., 64.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 13.6x39.6	22,500
32d st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x49.4	10,100
32d st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x49.4	10,100
50th st., n. w. corner 1st av., 25x80.5	10,000
58th st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	14,500
59th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	14,000
68th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 230.1 ft. to Hudson River Railroad, thence s. 203.4 to 67th st., thence e. 200.3 ft., thence n. 200.10 ft.; 68th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x100.5	50,000
104th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11	6,500
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 66th st., 20.5x70	26,000
1st av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 24th st., 24.8x81.6	22,500
7th av., w. s., 88 ft. s. of 15th st., 22.6x100	30,000
9th av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 54th st., 25x75	21,500
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
48th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	$3,000
Same property	3,000
LEASES.	
Eldridge st., No. 55, five years, per year, all repairs, &c.	$1,000
Vesey st., Nos. 31 and 33, s. w. corner Church st., five years from May 17, per year	11,000
Water st., No. 472, corner Pike st., store, &c., 5¼ years, per year	1,100
Washington st., Nos. 113 and 115, five years, per year	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Nos. 26 East 74th st., 15 East 66th st., 12 East 63d st., 58 East 61st st., 18 East 60th st., 18 West 58th st., 18 East 57th st., 20, 22, and 45 West 56th st., 1 and 17 East 53d st., 6, 22, and 31 West 52d st., 8 West 50th st., 41 and 47 West 49th st., 7 and 13 East 48th st., 4 East 46th st., 128 West 42d st., 13 East 41st st., 31 West 30th st., and 7 West 34th st.

ALSO,

On 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781, and 783, $30,000 to $120,000.

N. B.—A favorable opportunity now to secure a decided bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to

S. B. SCHIEFFELIN,
No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER HALF valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy, and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug.
BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF CHOICE building land near West Point. Send for circular to M. WILSON, Cold Spring, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE, AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 7TH AV. AND 122D ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S PLACE (8th st.)—The three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of St. Mark's place, 334 feet east of 3d av., and known as No. 23; house 26x70 feet; lot 26x112.10 feet.

SEVENTH AVENUE—Four lots, west side of 7th av., commencing on the south-west corner of 122d st.; corner lot, 25.11x100 feet; inside lots, 25x100 feet each.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer st., situate between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, ON West 34th st., will be rented till May to a small private family; part of rent taken in board if desired; best references exchanged. Address NORTHFIELD, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

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BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

City and County bonds.
City Railroad stocks.
Railroad bonds.
And other choice stocks and bonds paying from 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty, twenty-two years.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,

No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

8 per cent., half yearly, New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.

Also,
INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS,

7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.
EDWARD KING, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
281	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
ELISHA ATKINS,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE third class will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,710, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.

LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $10,000 ON good improved private brown-stone house in the Nineteenth Ward; title, bondsman, and a fair discount all right if taken this week. For particulars address JAMES HOWE, No. 117 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

$100,000

N. Y. CITY CROTON-MAIN 7s,

Due in 1900.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

FOR SALE.

10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio 7 per cent. Bonds,

10,000 CONNECTICUT WESTERN 7 PER CENT. 1ST BONDS.
10,000 QUINCY AND TOLEDO 7 PER CENT. 1ST BONDS.
10,000 NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL 2D CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
10,000 SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK 1ST BONDS.
10,000 WINONA AND ST. PETERS 1ST BONDS.
5,000 COLUMBUS, SPRINGFIELD, AND CINCINNATI 1ST BONDS.
540 UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF TENNESSEE.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separate; size, 50x100; five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business.

JOHN F. DOYLE,
No. 37 Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED

THIS DAY.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION VOLUME.

ART CULTURE.

A hand-book of art technicalities and criticisms. Selected from the works of JOHN RUSKIN, and arranged and supplemented by Rev. W. H. PLATT; together with a new glossary of art terms, and an alphabetical and chronological list of artists—treating of

PAINTING—Richness of Work—Faults of a Picture—Value of Art—Schools of Art—Art Language—Lines—Composition — Tone — Light — Color — Chiaroscuro—Landscape Art—Sketching from Nature—Foregrounds—Backgrounds—Distance, &c.

SCULPTURE—Definition—Essential Principles of Sculpture—Instincts of Sculpture—Greek Sculpture—Schools of Sculpture, &c., &c.

ARCHITECTURE—General History of Architecture—Laws of Architecture—Schools of Architecture—Composition, &c., &c.

1 vol., 12mo, of about 500 pages. Illustrated with 20 full-page plates and many wood engravings, printed on tinted paper, and bound in extra cloth, gilt, $3 50; do. half calf, $5.

Published by JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 15 Astor place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

HON. ADOLPH KESSLER, CORONER: SIR: We, the undersigned, most respectfully submit: That in respect to the verdict rendered by us in the case of the Harlem boiler explosion, wherein Mr. A. S. Cameron was censured, that we did not intend thereby to associate him in responsibility for the unfortunate calamity, as his position in the matter would not warrant that.

We simply intended by our action on this point to secure, if possible, a greater degree of caution in the future, in the same sense that we recommended additional legislation on the subject.

P. H. Jackson, Foreman, No. 322 East 50th st.
Louis Saal, No. 767 3d av.
George E. W. Stivers, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st st.
John B. Root, No. 500 2d av.
Richard Kelly, No. 130 East 61st st.
David Morgan, No. 139 East 53d st.
George Lowther, No. 69 West 50th st.
Henry Grossmeyer, No. 151 East 60th st.
Theodore Steinway, No. 123 East 52d st.
Michael Tuomey, Nos. 154 and 156 East 53d st.
E. A. Moore, 117th st. and Avenue A.
John Gillelan, 114th st. and Avenue A.
W. H. Paulding, No. 375 Lexington av.
Dow S. Kittle, No. 6 West 127th st.
(Being all the jurors.)

SUBSCRIBERS TO CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA

whose sets of volumes have not been completed, or who desire to have their sets of parts bound, are invited to send their address to

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A FIRST-RATE cook; none but those with best written City references need apply. Call at No. 25 Irving place, Thursday or Friday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, STRONG YOUNG GERman or English girls, one as cook, the other as laundress, in a private family; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 23 East 37th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer TO-DAY,

3,000 Dress Patterns of

Standard Prints,

Handsome Designs, warranted Fast Colors, 12 yards each, at the extremely low price of $1 per Dress.

2,000 DRESS PATTERNS

Printed Tycoon Reps,

12 yards each, only $2 50.

2 Cases

Extra Heavy Poplins,

only 75c. per yard, recently sold at $1 25 per yard.

1 Case Extra Fine Navy Blue do., at $1 25 per yard; value, $1 75.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HOLIDAYS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

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MACY
& CO.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

OUR FIFTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL OPENING
OF

TOYS, DOLLS & FANCY GOODS

will be continued

THURSDAY, DEC. 4,

DAY AND EVENING.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th St. and 6th Av.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS,
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., City; begins WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3. Come early in the day. IMPORTED styles JUST RECEIVED. Grand display of Paris and Berlin novelties. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form are warranted perfect. NEW DEPARTURE. ELEGANT CHANGES. Will keep open till 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, well-recommended servants for all capacities, of all nations, constantly to be found, for City or country; wages reduced.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, large selection competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a neat, tidy girl, who is an excellent chamber-maid, and has for some time filled the position of laundress; does up fine garments in first-class style; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call at or address No. 527 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as chamber-maid and sewing, or would mind children, or do house-work for a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references can be had. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED colored young woman (West Indian) as chamber-maid, waitress, nurse, or seamstress; would go with a family to British West Indies. Call or address No. 213 Sullivan st., or at No. 87 Wall st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid, or as regular waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room; has no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference. Apply at No. 215 East 28th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid and to mind children; good reference. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 56th and 57th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress and seamstress; good references. Address M. C., No. 730 2d av., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 202 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABEL SCOTCH girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 747 3d av., between 46th and 47th sts., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 814 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is capable of doing the marketing if required; four years' best City reference; also her sister, a respectable young girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; has lived with some of the first-class families in England; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 East 40th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS AND HOUSE-MAID, &c.—By two English young women, thorough good cook and washer and ironer, and a thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or general house-work; together or separate; City or country; wages to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant; highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; she is a good cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, and nice side dishes; recommended very highly for honesty, sobriety, and capability; is a very desirable person; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN who understands her business in all branches; is a first-class bread, biscuit, cake, and pie baker; also, all descriptions of pastries, cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as a good, thorough cook; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; has had many years' experience in English cooking; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; has unexceptionable City references; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, IN City or country, to do cooking, washing, and ironing; she is a superior laundress, and makes excellent bread and cake; or would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-WORK and waiting; City or country; by two neat, competent girls, with good City reference; will do all the work of a family. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av. No charge to ladies.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored girl, with good City reference from last employer. Address No. 93 5th av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, WITH GOOD reference, as cook and laundress; is neat, capable, kind and obliging, and not afraid of work; moderate wages required; City or country. Call at No. 100 6th av., over Blue store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK; IS A first-class cook; bones, lards, and gets up all kinds of small dishes and soups. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking thoroughly; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 32 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker. Apply at No. 32 3d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; out of work through employer going to Europe; best City reference. Address M. T. H., Station D.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—HAS WORKED IN FIRST-class houses in London and this City; desires engagements; terms, $1 per day. Call on or address Miss Santin, No. 633 Greenwich st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman; or as chamber-maid, seamstress, &c.; City or country; wages to suit any; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; speaks little English, but is a strong, active, capable cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wages no object; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; COMpetent and willing; will do the best she can for the interests of her employer; a good home preferred to wages; has been known at Bookham's Office, No. 335 4th av., a long time.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, to do general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 747 3d av., between 46th and 47th sts., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND PROTestant woman, to do the work of a small family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av., at the Shelter.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work; good City reference. Address A. B., No. 730 2d av., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl house-work, by the day or week; satisfactory reference. Call three days at No. 415 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing and obliging; well recommended. Inquire No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hill's.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, well-recommended, and capable young woman; can cut, fit, operate, dress hair, &c.; would take care of growing children; the last lady can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A STRONG, ACtive, capable woman, with four years' recommendations; can cook, wash, iron, &c., in small family; City or country; at moderate wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry-work, French fluting, &c.; is not afraid of large family and plenty of work; has the best City reference from her last place; is neat and tidy. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins and laces, &c.; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 478 3d av., third floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, washing and ironing, or would take work home; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE, well-recommended laundress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY competent French girl, with unexceptionable testimonials; is a good seamstress; can operate and cut and make children's clothes; is an experienced nurse and fond of children. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS COMpetent infant's nurse; would wait on a delicate lady; will be found trustworthy and reliable; a good home before wages; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 527 6th av.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT PERson, who speaks English and French well, thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge of children; first-class City reference. Address S. S., No. 131 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 543 7th av., 39th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, OR WILL TAKE grown children; sews nicely; has good City references. Call at the Fifth Avenue Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, WITH the best recommendations from private families and physicians, as invalid's or infant's nurse in a first-class family. Call or address No. 202 West 27th st., Room 6.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as nurse to growing children, and seamstress; good family sewer. Call at present employer's, No. 49 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married woman as wet nurse; first baby one week old; good reference. Call at No. 337 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as good plain seamstress; will assist in light house-work; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 209 East 5th st., rear building, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED GERman girl, to sew and take care of children; can give good references. Apply at W. W. P. Caids, No. 36 Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 413 West 33d st., rear.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man who can do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, care green house, &c.; also, take care of cattle and horses, drive, has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; good driver; understands gardening; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; has three years' reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 1,068 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINgle, as coachman and gardener; understands greenhouse, &c.; will make himself generally useful; low wages; City references. Address John, Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, as coachman or gardener; no family; wife for general house-work; good reference from last employer; will go a short distance in the country. Call or address M. C., No. 79 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a good situation for his coachman; perfectly sober, and honest; thoroughly understands all about horses; is a Protestant young man; been in my family for past five years. Call at or address 3 East 57th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FARMER; understands the care of cattle; is thoroughly competent and reliable. Address M. O. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-three years, who can take care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; is sober, industrious, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCHman; thoroughly understands the care of the dining-room and parlors, and is willing to make himself useful; best reference from the City and from Europe. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands his business thoroughly; five years' first-class reference from last employer of City. Address R. G., No. 28 7th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family; has first-class City references; does not smoke or use intoxicating liquors. Address, for two days, J. H., No. 4 East 30th st.

WAITER.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A good place for the Winter for a waiter whom she can thoroughly recommend. Address for two days, F. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER TO SUPERintend building of steam-engines, to invest $2,000; salary, $2,000. Address PRESIDENT, Box No. 4,444 Post Office.

DEC 1873

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG,
touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For passage apply to KRAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 7, ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 14, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria..........Sat., Dec. 6
Macedonia..........Wed., Dec. 10
Elysia..........Sat., Dec. 13
Castalia..........Wed., Dec. 17
Anglia..........Sat., Dec. 20
Trinacria..........Wed., Dec. 24

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

N. B.—Steamer VICTORIA sails SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHENEZ..Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
Greece..Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.
Spain..Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
Italy..Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Saturday, Dec. 6, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 19.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..........Dec. 9.
ATLAS..........Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 4.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steam-ship COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 4
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CUBA,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.,
Winter Term Commences, Dec. 3.

Students can find rooms and board at Hill's Mansion House, directly opposite the institution, where they can be well accommodated; every room in the house warmed with steam and lighted with gas; not a drop of intoxicating drinks about the house.

Send for catalogue.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Hotel.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY.
THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

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One vacancy will occur in the boarding department of this institution, which may be filled after Thanksgiving. Applicants will address the Principal.

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The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
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JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
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A GERMAN GOVERNESS, WHO SPEAKS FLUENTLY and understands thoroughly the French, German, and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of one little girl in the country; she also teaches music and the English branches; City references will be given. Address L. M., No. 176 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY. Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, business forms, grammar, spelling, &c. Twenty-four writing lessons for $2 50. Day and evening.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
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HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
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BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM B. LEONARD, WILLIAM C. SHELDON, and WILLIAM H. FOSTER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES T. CARLTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen 92-100 dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n20-1aw6wTh* No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ANNIE LOUGHLIN, plaintiff, against JOHN LOUGHLIN, defendant.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendant John Loughlin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the — day of December, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n27-1aw6wTh*

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND harness, suitable for Park driving or general use, the property of a lady recently deceased, for sale at a reduced price. Apply at Miller's stable, No. 50 West 10th st., before 9 A. M. or after 12 M.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
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No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
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WILL BE RENTED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a handsome parlor chamber, or a fine alcove room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house first class; location, West 34th st.; family private; references exchanged. Address HENDERSON, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs; unexceptionable reference required. Address A. B. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY FRONT room, in a small private family, with or without board. No. 134 East 30th st., one door from Lexington av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer a pleasant, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen; also smaller room; location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

A CARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Madison square can give a choice of well-furnished rooms, with or without board, or private table. Apply to BERGEMAN, confectioners Stevens House.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED large parlor and bedroom, first floor, front; private table if desired; also large room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen.

NO. 52 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, at moderate prices; house and table first-class in all respects; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs. Private hotel for families and gentlemen. Good rooms at moderate price. Table d'hote.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—THE comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY have a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room, second floor, front, to rent, with board. Reference.

NO. 157 EAST 27TH ST.—TO LET, A SQUARE room on third floor, with closets, suitable for two gentlemen, with good board; reference.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table, or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor, with private table if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 207 WEST 43D ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board; house, location, &c., very desirable; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished front room, on second floor, southern exposure, with or without breakfast. 28 East 24th st.

NO. 77 1ST ST.—THREE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed rooms to let, with gas. Call for three days.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife; will furnish room, excepting carpet; permanent if suited; terms, $16 per week, including fire and gas; references. Address S. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. AIDA. LAST NIGHT.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 5, at 8 P. M.,
LAST PERFORMANCE
(prior to departure for Philadelphia) of
AIDA. AIDA.

Aida..........Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
Amneris..........Miss A. L. CARY
Radames..........Signor CAMPANINI
Amonasro..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Ramfis..........Signor NANNETTI
The King..........Signor SCOLARA
A messenger..........Signor BOY

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
NILSSON. MIGNON. CAPOUL.

Matinée Prices.—General admission, two ($2) dollars; reserved seats, (all parts of the house,) one dollar extra. Seats now at Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ACADEMY. FAREWELL MATINEE.

GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.
Last Matinée of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.,
MIGNON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........Mignon
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI..........as..........Filina
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........as..........Federico
M. VICTOR CAPOUL..........as..........Guglielmo
Signor NANNETTI..........as..........Lotario
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

General Admission, Two ($2) Dollars.
Reserved Seats, all parts, One Dollar extra.
Seats now at Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

"BLIND TOM" AT STEINWAY HALL.

THREE MORE CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6,
Farewell appearances of the great Musical Marvel.
"BLIND TOM,"
in his unique and amusing concerts and wonderful performances on the piano.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Hall and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

SALVINI'S RETURN AND FAREWELL.

SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 8, at the Academy of Music, with Voltaire's great Tragedy,
ZAIRA.
SALVINI in his world-famous role, OROSMANES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, SALVINI as SAMSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12, SALVINI in THE OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 13, SALVINI MATINEE.

PRICES.—ADMISSION, $1. Reserved seats, $1 EXTRA. Private Boxes, (four seats,) $10. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS. Seats can now be had at BOX-OFFICE, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

(4th av., and 23d st.,)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock,
DRAMATIC RECITALS OF THE GEMS OF MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, by
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
The Boy Prodigy,
Master HARRY WALKER, will preside at the piano.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the hall.

"OF A HIGHER ORDER OF EXCELLENCE than we have been accustomed to hear from our military bands."—*Herald.*

"In all respects a brilliant success."—*Watson's Art Journal.*

"Attendance even greater than before."—*Tribune.*

"In one month Mr. Gilmore has crystallized around himself a band of musicians such as New-York has never known before."—*Post.*

"Attendance large and fashionable."—*Express.*

GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND THIRD PROMENADE CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
comprising many of the most eminent musicians in the country, and soloists like ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and others.

Programme for this Concert fresh and brilliant, comprising several pieces entirely new.

Tickets, 50 cents; can be had of the officers of the Regiment or Veteran Corps, and T. Tate, Jr. & Co., No. 854 Broadway, and Lockwood & Co., No. 812 Broadway, and at the Armory.

"YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKES."

GREATE CONCERTE
IN ANCIENT COSTUME,
at the
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
south side 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1873.
Tickets..........50 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, DEC. 5, AT 2:30 P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John King, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES W. SPORBORG and FREDERICK NUSBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Moses W. Sporborg and Frederick Nusbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James J. Lawler and Bonheim Birnbaum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the Glenham Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HEBBERD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William W. Hebberd, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEERBURGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dec. 2, 1873.

FERDINAND FORSCH and MORITZ ISIDOR, Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS and SOLOMON COHEN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dec. 2, 1873.

CHARLES L. HOLT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. SANDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George E. Sands, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1873.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee, No. 777 Sixth avenue, New-York City.
AUBREY W. GAIMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.
n20-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Now established at 28th st., corner of Broadway.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

*** Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. The BOX-OFFICE will be open daily at the new theatre from 8 A. M. till the close of the performance each evening, and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4, will be repeated, by general request, the ORIGINAL POETIC OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

AN ORIGINAL FIVE-ACT COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. JAMES ALBERRY, of London, entitled

FORTUNE,

will then be acted by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Miss GRIFFITHS, and Miss CONGDON, and by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. JAMES G. PEAKES, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Mr. DE VEAN.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents. Carriages at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE LINGARDS!!!
Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie, in
A LIFE'S DREAM!

The comedy to be followed by a new series of Mr. Lingard's renowned sketches, including

REPUBLIC vs. MONARCHY,
Mistaken Kisses,
THE POOR NOBLEMAN,
OUR SWEET FIRST-BORN,
BALL-ROOM PET,
The Wandering Jew,
LADY LILY GRACEFUL,
HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

(with portraits of most of the popular members,) concluding with the GRAND IMPERSONATION of the WORLD'S CELEBRITIES—Alexander II., of Russia; Francis Joseph I., of Austria; William I., of Germany; The Shah of Persia; Don Carlos, of Spain; The Two Napoleons; Edwin Forrest,

PRESIDENT GRANT, HORACE GREELEY, &c.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
3D AV. AND 63D ST.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY at 2 and 8 o'clock.
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GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY at 2 and 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.
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DOORS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE WICKED WORLD.
ON SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, in a manner worthy of the highest appreciation, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new emotional comedy, entitled
ASTRAY.
Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Emily Mestayer, Eliza Weathersby, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Mr. C. R. Thorne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
of the
BLACK CROOK
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
THE CELEBRATED VOKES.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

No. 124 West 14th st.,
(Now comfortably warmed,) is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Will be sold at public auction at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. JOHN F. RODGERS, M. S. K., United States Army, a quantity of damaged and irregular army clothing and materials, consisting in part of

4,000 Flannel Shirts,
31,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey,
58,000 yards ¾ blue wool Flannel,
8,000 yards 6-4 blue wool Flannel,
4,400 yards ¾ white wool Flannel,
8,000 yards ¾ gray twilled Flannel,
19,000 yards Linings,
32,000 yards black Alpaca,

and various other articles, including a quantity of woolen, cotton, linen, and other cuttings, and also, about 20,000 feet of old lumber, sash, doors, &c., and an old frame tent-loft building, consisting of about 41,000 feet of lumber, sash, &c.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. W. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned Receivers of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, appointed under the order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will, in pursuance of an order of the said court, offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company had, or which the undersigned as Receivers now have, of, in, and to all that property in the City of New-York described as follows, namely: the pier with the buildings thereon erected, at the foot of Vesey street, in the City of New-York, being the north half or side of Pier No. twenty-three North River, and the south half or side of Pier No. twenty-four North River, the said property being held under a lease expiring on the 31st day of January, 1879, at a rent of sixteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The sale will be for cash, and the property transferred to the purchaser by the undersigned as Receivers without covenants or warranty.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873

ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN G. STEVENS, Receivers.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this post, at 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of December, 1873, a large quantity of the late uniform clothing, &c., (new,) pertaining to the United States Army, consisting of uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack-coats, lined and unlined; uniform hats and hat-trimmings, forage-caps, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash, the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

For further particulars apply until day of sale to LEWIS SMITH, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

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AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.—WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, will offer at public sale at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the right and privilege of keeping for one year a Float on Harlem River, under the bridge, at the end of 3d av. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Sidonian, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River. Also, Almeria Grapes.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, NEW PUBLICATIONS in various branches, and many popular Modern Scientific Works, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 8 EXCHANGE COURT,
Dec. 3, 1873.

THE FIRM OF WHITTEMORE & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party may sign in liquidation.

Both parties will continue business on their own account at the same place.

E. P. WHITTEMORE.
ROBERT S. ANDERSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 34,000 visitors, including last night!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

Beautiful scenery! Superb costumes!
Delicious music!
Ingenious properties! Splendid appointments!
Grand ballets!
Brilliant marches! Wonderful groupings!
Startling tricks!
EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW, AND NOVEL!

The Prince Doctillian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX

RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!

Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.

*** Seats may always be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates at 10:40.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
Foote's famous comedy, entitled
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
With Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this entertainment.

On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 8, 1873,
Will be presented the
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful comedy of
HOME!
With new and beautiful scenery.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of COL. JOHN WHITE.

A LEGITIMATE COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens at 7:15; begins at 8 o'clock.
PANIC PRICES.
GRAND DRAMATIC REVIVAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN ADAMS,
in his wonderful impersonation of PHIDIAS, THE SCULPTOR, and RAPHAEL, THE FRENCH ARTIST, in the romantic, beautiful, and popular drama of
THE MARBLE HEART,
from the French of LES FILLES DE MARBRE.
In this character Mr. Adams has few equals and no superior.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH
Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!
Who will appear every night this week in
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN!
FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION!
EILEEN OGE.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the Music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 5, and 6,
Tom Taylor's famous comedy
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
with Mr. Charles Wheatleigh as John Mildmay.
Together with
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
Popular prices. Box-office now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

CONTINUED GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.
The eminent comedian,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
and his own
Dramatic Combination,
in the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
and the Owens specialty,
SOLON SHINGLE.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
The young American actor,
Mr. MARIUS TYUCK,
in Mueder's new
drama, entitled
LIGHTNING ROD,
supported by the
WOOD'S MUSEUM
COMPANY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's great drama,
GENEVA CROSS.
Delighted audiences. Seats secured.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:30, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER will read a paper on "Barytes and Its Use in the Arts," after which notes on "New Discoveries and Inventions" will be presented. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1873-4, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered by Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, THIS EVENING, Dec. 4, 1873, at Steinway Hall, at 8 P. M.

Subject—"The Sun."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, Executors.
je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix.
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, Executors.
jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 108 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, Executors.
o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE QUESTION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE TEACHERS' COMMITTEE CONSIDERED—A LIVELY DISCUSSION—THE SUBJECT LAID ON THE TABLE.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the principal subject under consideration was the proposal embodied in the report of the Committee on Teachers for the restoration of corporal punishment in the male grammar and primary schools. The report states that the main points brought out by the investigations of the committee are as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] commands relating to the [illegible] of the classes is no longer prompt and exact—the time of teachers being wasted while waiting for careless and dilatory pupils to obey—so that the "drill" of classes in their ordinary movements and exercises has deteriorated.

Second—Obedience in matters calling for self-denial or submission of the pupils' will to that of the teacher is seldom promptly secured, very frequently only after troublesome intercession of the parent, and sometimes not at all.

Third—Willful and defiant disobedience is much more common than heretofore, and manifestations of ill temper and ill manners much more frequent, thus showing a [illegible] of the general tone of the pupils' manners.

Fourth—[illegible] behavior and saucy and sneering [illegible] and disrespect toward [illegible] have greatly increased under [illegible]

Fifth—Truancy is more frequent.

Sixth—Personal cleanliness, also the proper care of books, slates, and other school property, are not as easily secured as formerly.

Seventh—Gross disobedience in all sorts of matters such as to require the interference of some authority external to the teacher has greatly increased. This is a great evil, because the class teacher ought, in the eyes of the pupils, to be the fountain of authority.

Eighth—The defiance of parental authority, especially [illegible] the schools into the [illegible] of private schools.

Ninth—[illegible] now having [illegible] orderly and indolent boys—thus showing that previous school training has not tended to form habits of obedience and submission.

Tenth—Teachers have to some extent fallen into the habit of overlooking offenses committed by boys known to be beyond parental control, and have thus lowered their standards of discipline to the injury of their pupils.

Eleventh—Children are ruder both in and out of school, and less self-respectful than under the old system.

Twelfth—Instances of gross and continued neglect of studies are more frequent. This, coupled with the necessity of spending much time in securing the attention and awakening the mental activity of the pupils, has nearly doubled the labor of the class teachers, while the advancement of the children in a given time has been much less.

Thirteenth—Poor men are often compelled to visit the schools to assist in governing their children, often at great inconvenience and loss of part of a day's work, and make it a cause of complaint against the public schools. Such visits were seldom necessary under the old system. Moreover parental settlement of school difficulties and punishment for school offenses have no restraining influence upon other scholars, and thus one of the principal and most important uses of school punishment is nullified.

Fourteenth—Teachers resort to questionable expedients to secure that obedience and attention without which their classes cannot be brought up to grade.

Fifteenth—Juvenile lawlessness, rudeness, profanity, and crime have manifestly increased since the abolition of corporal punishment, thus proving a directly evil influence upon society in general.

Sixteenth—A large number of bad children, who might have been reformed under the old system, have been "worked out" of the school, or taken out and "put where they could be made to mind."

The committee, in conclusion, recommend that section [illegible] of article 14, be amended so as to read as follows:

"[illegible] of any description shall [illegible] or female [illegible] under the jurisdiction [illegible] of Education. Any punishment [illegible] pain of any kind shall be deemed corporal punishment. Corporal punishment in the male departments of the grammar schools, or of male pupils of the primary departments and schools, shall be inflicted only by the Principal, or, in his absence, by the Vice Principal, on proof of [illegible] and persistent misconduct after all reasonable efforts to reform the offender shall have been made. The offense for which corporal punishment shall be inflicted shall be distinctly stated to the pupil, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to keep a record of such punishments, and of all and any corporal punishment inflicted in the school by any teacher, stating the name of the teacher and the pupil, the offense committed, the evidence of such offense as ascertained by personal investigation by such Principal or Vice Principal, and the nature and extent of such [illegible] to the City Superintendent of Schools, who shall keep the same [illegible] and the School Trustees. Any Principal neglecting to keep such record, or to forward a transcript thereof, as above required, or who may be guilty of inflicting any cruel or excessive punishment, and any teacher, other than the Principal or Vice Principal of a male department, who shall inflict any corporal punishment, may, on the recommendation of the City Superintendent, on proof of such delinquency or improper punishment, be removed by this Board."

Mr. Halsted, in behalf of the Committee on Teachers, moved the adoption of the report. He thought the reasons given in it were sufficient to warrant the passing of the resolution. It seemed to him that they should not hesitate to secure proper discipline in our schools by means of the adoption of the report.

Mr. Farr remarked that under the law regulating the proceedings of the board it was impossible to carry out the proposal of the committee, because where there was a mixed primary school they had no power to inflict corporal punishment. He moved that the whole matter be recommitted to the committee.

The motion having been seconded was put, and defeated by 10 votes to 7.

Mr. Jenkins strenuously opposed the doctrine of corporal punishment, stating that those who were chastised in the schools turned out to be the most hardened. He believed it required mental power in the teacher to control the child. He found from thirty years' experience of persons in his own employ that more was gained by a kind word or a gentle remonstrance than by abuse or violent conduct and that with the youngest persons there was a certain pride which led them not to offend their employer, and by this means he was enabled better to govern than by dismissal and by violence endeavoring to rule his establishment. There was a lack of training in a great many of our teachers, and this caused a want of order and discipline in our schools. Through want of firmness in the nature of the teacher, the child saw whether he or she could violate a rule. He was entirely opposed to going back to corporal punishment. There was in this report a sort of evil virus, [laughter,] which was productive of evil and only evil. Violence was the principle of the evil one. [Laughter.] He thought they had better not make a retrograde movement, but go on increasing in knowledge and wisdom, so that they might be worthy of the places they occupied.

Mr. West was also opposed to the adoption of the report. There might be reason for it if it were proved that the schools in their charge were going, so to speak, to perdition, that confusion reigned within them, and that it was deemed necessary to do something to better that state of affairs. But what were the facts as shown by statistics? He found, in the report of their City Superintendent for 1872, that the tables showed a decided improvement, both in discipline and instruction. In 1871, said the report, "the instruction in nine and a half per cent. of all the classes examined was decidedly deficient; in 1872 there is exhibited only six and a half per cent. of deficiency. In 1871 about forty-six per cent. of all the classes examined were excellent in the character of instruction; this year fifty-five per cent. are reported as excellent. The report, therefore, showed that they were advancing and not going backward. If he understood the statistics of the board, the schools had been gaining in discipline and everything appertaining to usefulness. Attendance had increased, and absenteeism was not so great in 1872 as in 1871. Throwing all these matters aside, however, the step proposed by the committee was a decidedly backward one, and whoever voted for the reintroduction of corporal punishment in our schools would, in his opinion, if they lived twenty years hence, be ashamed to see his name on the roll. When he sat in this board in 1854, with a board of fifty-nine members, he offered a resolution suggesting the propriety of abolishing corporal punishment in the primary department, and then he could not get a single man to second the motion, but to-day there would be no difficulty in getting a seconder, owing to the advance which the public mind had made on the question. Men and children were conquered by something else than the lash, and the school-teacher who did not know that had not yet learned all his duty. The board could scarcely do a worse thing than adopt this report. The public and the press had not been heard on this subject. If an opportunity were afforded he had no doubt that four-fifths of the population of New-York would vote against the proposal.

Mr. Townsend remarked that the object of the punishment of children was not the gratification of passion on the part of the teacher, but to teach the child in early years self-control. That was the object of all parental restraint, and every one knew that the teacher stood in the place of the parent. It should be recollected that they were dealing not with men, but with children. They had the control of hundreds of thousands of children, who were destined to be respectable citizens or criminals, or to fill some station between the two extremes. Those members of the board who advocated this amendment of their laws, were simply in favor of reasonable and proper punishment. He knew from his own personal experience that there were children in the schools who were under no restraint whatever at home, and in many cases the teacher was under the necessity of sending them out of the school, and leave them on the highways and byways in consequence of their disobedience. They then became outlaws, and filled our prisons, whereas by the exercise of moderate restraint they might be converted into good citizens. There was no possibility of governing the world without restraint. We were not in the millennium; when we were we could adopt the easy policy of giving every man the kiss of peace whether he struck us or not. He found in his own family the necessity of physical restraint. It was a source of grief to be obliged to do it, but was he to stand idly by and not impose the restraint necessary for self-control? Should he be doing his duty to himself, to his child, and to God if he let that child go to perdition from want of restraint? They were spending $4,000,000 in the education of the children of this City, and were they not to put restraint upon them? Where there was lawlessness at home, and no control in the school, the money spent on education was entirely thrown away, and the children would turn out vagabonds, criminals, and perhaps victims for the gallows.

Mr. Mathewson said that it was probably to the use of the rod in our public schools that he owed the position he then occupied, yet he did not rise for the purpose of saying that he wished the measure to be carried in its present form, but with a view to secure the postponement of definite action on a matter so important and so weighty in its consequences as this must necessarily be to pupils and the parents of pupils. He was not prepared to vote on the question intelligibly and understandingly on the question if forced to do so that evening. During the past day or two he had been in receipt of communications from gentlemen who were friends of education in this City, and these to a man were opposed to the adoption of this report and the establishment of corporal punishment in our public schools. He thought experience demanded and courtesy required that an opportunity should be given to heads of colleges and schools to express their views on the subject, and therefore that graver consideration would be given to it before the members of the board were asked to give their final decision. He moved the recommittal of the matter to the committee.

Mr. Beardslee seconded the motion.

Mr. Halsted opposed any motion for recommittal, observing that Superintendents of schools and others had been examined; that the question had been under consideration for three months, and that no good would be gained by delay.

Mr. Beardslee asked if President Hunter had been heard.

Mr. Halsted replied that he would have been invited to give evidence if the committee had known he was such a formidable supporter of moral suasion. They invited a good number of moral suasionists, and these, without an exception, favored the adoption of the report.

The motion in favor of recommittal was then put, and was lost by 10 votes to 9.

The previous question was then moved, and lost by 11 votes to 8.

The putting of the motion for the adoption of the report was therefore rendered impossible, and on the motion of Mr. Paterson the report was ordered to lie on the table.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR THE VARIOUS WARDS.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Nomination of Trustees, the following were appointed for five years from the 1st of January next:

First Ward—Owen Murphy, agent, No. 25 South William street.
Second Ward—James F. Horan, printer, No. 86 Ann street.
Third Ward—George Wolfe, machinist, No. 66 Cortlandt street.
Fourth Ward—Wm. H. McAlpin, cigar manufacturer, No. 78 Catharine street.
Fifth Ward—John C. Huser, produce, No 65 North Moore street.
Sixth Ward—John Van Glahn, accountant, No. 65 Baxter street.
Seventh Ward—Lawrence G. Goulding, publisher, No. 436 Henry street.
Eighth Ward—Wm. Cleary, builder, No. 41 Charlton street.
Ninth Ward—Alfred C. Hoe, builder, No. 826 Greenwich street.
Tenth Ward—Henry R. Roome, journalist, No. 107 Orchard street.
Eleventh Ward—Samuel M. Cregan, M. D., No. 23 Avenue D.
Twelfth Ward—David H. Knapp, builder, One Hundred and Fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Thirteenth Ward—Nathan J. Robertson, M. D., No. 14 Attorney street.
Fourteenth Ward—Henry Manron, butcher, No. 163 Hester street.
Fifteenth Ward—Chas. F. Mac Lean, lawyer, No. 12 East Twelfth street.
Sixteenth Ward—John Delamater, builder, No. 227 Tenth avenue.
Seventeenth Ward—Henry Mers, photographer, corner of Houston and Essex streets.
Eighteenth Ward—John F. Trow, publisher, No. 216 East Sixteenth street.
Nineteenth Ward—Ferdinand T. Hopkins, commission merchant, No. 521 Lexington avenue.
Twentieth Ward—Henry D. Ranney, M. D., West Thirty-fourth street.
Twenty-first Ward—John Stephenson, car-builder, No. 47 East Twenty-seventh street.
Twenty-second Ward—Wolter Carter, publisher, No. 114 West Forty-ninth street.

The only changes made by these appointments are in the First, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-second Wards.

The following are the appointments to the new wards created by the annexation of Westchester County:

Twenty-third Ward—Adam Kaiser, Morrisania, for one year; Nathan J. King, Mott Haven, for two years; Wm. Hogg, Morrisania, for three years; John E. Comfort, M. D., Morrisania, for four years; John L. Burnett, Morrisania, for five years.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Joseph H. Godwin, King's Bridge, for one year; Ferdinand Meyer, West Farms, for two years; Fordham Morris, Fordham Heights, for three years; Morris Wilkins, Tremont, for four years; Mark H. K. Hamilton, Jr., West Farms, for five years.

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned.

THE NEW RUTGERS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The new chapel of Rutgers College was dedicated at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. It is a very handsome and imposing structure, and cost about $55,000. It is in the French Gothic style of architecture of the fourteenth century, built of New-Jersey brown stone, and very ornate. The south front entrance is a fine porch of five arched openings of heavy stone. On entering the view is extremely cheerful. The interior is finished off in hard woods—the seats in gracefully-cut walnut and cherry, the roof walnut and stained pine of contrasting colors. The walls are delicately tinted, contrasting beautifully with the wood and the stained glass of the windows. The roof is supported by graceful cross supports and perpendicular iron columns painted in colors to correspond with the fresco over the pulpit. On each side of the pulpit, tastefully upholstered in dark purple, are daises for the Professors, and opposite a wide gallery runs across the south end. The chapel measures 45 by 60 feet, and will seat 500 people. Back of the chapel, on the first floor, are the President's and Trustees' apartments, and above is the library. This room is the same size as the chapel, and faces north, the building (for both chapel and library are contained in one edifice) being so situated that it has full space in front each way. The alcoves are two stories in height, and each has a separate window. The building is heated throughout with steam, and has all the modern conveniences. The chapel was well filled at 11 o'clock with the students and friends of the institution. President Campbell presided, and the proceedings opened with music by the College choir. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New-York, made an address on the contrast of prosperity between Rutgers of the past and present, and incidentally had some good words for Princeton College. Hon. John A. Lott spoke for the trustees. Dr. Woodbridge followed for the Theological Seminary on the relation of science to religion in education. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, represented the Alumni, and Dr. Kimball spoke for the friends of the College. All the speeches were replete with gratitude to Mrs. Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick, of this City, who gave the money to build the chapel, and after whom it is named as a memorial. A dormitory is the next building expected, and the College is seeking money to erect it.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the German Immigrant Society, Sigismund Kaufmann presiding, held a meeting at the office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when, from the reports submitted, it appeared that during the past month 8,338 German immigrants arrived at Castle Garden—a falling off of 2,112 as compared with the corresponding month of last year, when 10,450 Germans were landed at Castle Garden. Since the 1st of January the whole number of immigrants landed at this port amounted to 99,370, a falling off of 21,968 compared with the first eleven months of last year, when the German immigration at this port amounted to 121,338 persons. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $360 in aid of German immigrants in poor and destitute circumstances, and $2,000 were appropriated for the use of the committee for the same purposes during the present month. The Treasurer, Theodore Buck, reported a balance of $10,582 in the treasury. The receipts during the month amounted to $6,435 35. The expenses were $1,126 83. Several new members proposed were elected, including Gen. Sigel. The Relief Committee was authorized to confer and co-operate with other organizations in the matter of aiding the poor in view of the threatened destitution during the Winter.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fatal shooting affray occurred at the bridge-tender's house at the Midland Railroad crossing of the Hackensack, near New Dunham, N. J. As no one saw the shooting the details are not known. It appears, however, that George Allen and a young man named Scott, son of the bridge-tender, were in the house at the bridge, when they quarreled, and when Allen went out shortly after, young Scott followed him. In a moment the elder Scott heard a pistol shot, and on running out found his son lying on the ground dying with a wound in his head, the ball having pierced the brain. He immediately secured Allen, who had a revolver in his hand, and sent to Union Hill for a constable, who took the prisoner to the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack. Whether Allen shot Scott intentionally, or whether the pistol went off accidentally is not known. Allen claims he only drew the weapon in self-defense. Scott was only sixteen and Allen nineteen years of age. An examination will take place to-day.

A SEWING-MACHINE SWINDLE.

Charles I. Abrahams, a sewing-machine agent, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, on complaint of Maria Wagner, who charged him with swindling her out of a sewing-machine that she had obtained of him, he having agreed to allow her to pay for the machine in work. Abrahams was discharged for lack of evidence. This species of swindling complained of in this case is extensively practiced in this City, but the swindlers generally lay their plans so well that it is almost impossible to convict them. They advertise machines for sale, to be paid for in work, and after the machine is partly paid for take it away on some pretense. Many persons have been victimized by the swindlers.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

A BUOYANT MARKET—BUSINESS REVIVING—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS.

The recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, in favor of specie resumption, had no effect in checking the movement for a rise in stocks and securities yesterday. Leading financiers were generally of the opinion that no action would be taken by Congress unfavorable to the business interests of the country. Operations in the street were, therefore, large and on the ascending scale. Confidence seemed to be entirely restored, the only parties who looked gloomy being those who have held to the opinion that the country is doomed to bankruptcy. The "bears" in the stock market have been severely handled lately, and a few more days like yesterday will probably put them all on the bull side. Investment orders were larger than on any day for months past, the out-of-town buyers being very numerous. It is now being appreciated in the street that the panic has been at an end for some time, and that the advance in prices, which at first seemed artificial, is really brought about in the most natural way. People who sold out their holdings at a sacrifice and hid their money away, now discover that they are unable to replace their stocks and bonds at the figures at which they were disposed of. Wall street is filled with new men, who are eager to build up prices, and nothing at present seems to conspire against them. The advices from London were of the most favorable nature, the market being strong and prices sustained. At one time in the day news was received, and extras containing it circulated, of the assassination of American citizens in Havana and of the fitting out of the Virginius by the Spaniards as a war vessel. This had a momentary effect in depressing speculation, but there was a quick recovery. Pacific Mail advanced sharply in price, owing to the manipulations of the new bull clique. There was an advance of 4⅝ per cent. over the closing price of the previous day. Western Union turned 70 in the morning, and after selling at 71 closed at 70½. Boston, Hartford, and Erie also took a sudden jump from 1½ to 2⅞. This stock has been the laughing stock of the street for some time, and there was a great deal of speculation as to the reasons of the sudden rise.

MEETING OF TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

A meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday at the rooms of the board, No. 89 Wall street, Mr. William A. Booth in the chair. No business of importance was transacted, as there were only a few members in attendance. A communication was received from Mr. Harper, of the Committee on Trade and Statistics, stating that the committee was not prepared to make their regular monthly report. The resolutions passed by the National Board of Trade, at the meeting in Chicago last month, were read and referred to the Committee on Trade and Statistics. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee on Naval Stores of the Produce Exchange will meet a committee of exporters of naval stores on Saturday, at 2 P. M., when certain questions regarding exportations will be considered.

The annual meeting of the Linseed Association (at Delmonico's) was held yesterday, Mr. H. H. Crocker in the chair. After hearing the report of the Treasurer, the election of officers was proceeded with. The only changes made were in the election of J. R. Busk and C. Menelas on the Executive Committee, in place of Mr. Kirkland and Richard Westin, the latter deceased.

THE LATE CASHIER OF THE STUYVESANT BANK SURRENDERED BY HIS SURETIES.

John Van Orden, the late Cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, who was arrested last April on a civil suit for $25,000, by Stephen T. Gordon, of No. 13 East Fourteenth street, but who subsequently gave bail, was rearrested two weeks ago, at the request of his sureties, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. The sureties were informed that he was about to leave the City, and on investigating the matter found evidence enough to justify them in surrendering him. They had no fears as to the result of Gordon's suit against Van Orden, as Gordon has already proved his claim in bankruptcy against the bank, and now seeks to make the Cashier personally responsible. One of the sureties told a TIMES reporter yesterday that they had, since surrendering Van Orden, made further inquiries relative to the rumor of his leaving the City, and they now think that Van Orden had no such intention, and that the story was circulated by an enemy of his. Still they do not wish to take any risk, and are content to leave him where he is for the present. Mr. Wightman, Van Orden's attorney, made a motion before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, yesterday, to fix an early day for the trial of the case. Judge Brady reserved his decision.

THE SHERMAN BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, in the matter of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, alleged bankrupts, Judge Blatchford granted an order involving some important questions. The petition of Charles H. White, assignee in the case, asks for an order to recover back a sum of money, amounting to about $80,000, paid to the retired special partners of the firm in question by the new firm subsequently formed. This action arises from the causes stated in the following facts. John K. Otley and Stephen Condit, who had been special partners in the above firm, withdrew the amount of their capital on Dec. 31, 1870, the term of the special partnership having on that date expired by limitation. A new special partner was taken in, and the business of the firm of Sherman Brothers was continued under the old name and title. The petition charges that at the time of the withdrawal of Otley and Condit the firm was insolvent, and that a fraud has been committed upon the present creditors by the payment of the $80,000, as above mentioned, to these special partners. Judge Blatchford grants an order allowing the action to be brought, subject to the approval of Register Fitch, who has the case in charge.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A SAVINGS BANK.

Information was received by Detectives Smith and McManus, of Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, which led to the arrest the same night of Edward Morrissey and James Larkins, members of Nutrea Lodge of hatters, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Newark Savings Institution of $2,530 which had been deposited there to the credit of the lodge. The information was received from George D. Astley, who is also a member of the same lodge, and was arrested and convicted some time ago on a charge of forging checks of the organization. His sentence has been deferred since his conviction, because it was believed that he had accomplices whose names he would make known. Of the men accused Larkins was held, Morrissey was released on bail, and the third surrendered himself to the authorities and was also admitted to bail. An investigation will take place immediately.

ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.

A few days ago, Mrs. Edward Brenner died, and was buried from her residence in Clinton, Essex County, N. J., and from certain circumstances connected with her illness and sudden death, it was thought that she was the victim of foul play. The body was disinterred, and it was found that she had been wounded in the stomach with a knife, and from appearances it is thought the wound was of sufficient magnitude to have caused her death. Her husband left as soon as he heard that the body was to be exhumed, and suspicion attaches to him. He left their four children uncared for. The authorities are making a strict examination.

LARGE FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock on Tuesday night an alarm of fire was rung in Hoboken, and it was found that a fire had been burning for some time in McLaren's boiler and machine shop, corner Third and Grand streets. The building was of brick, three stories high, and occupied nearly the entire block. The firemen were unable to subdue the flames and the building was entirely destroyed, the fire burning until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The first floor was occupied by John McLaren, who owned the building, as a boiler and machine shop. He estimates his loss at $35,000, on which he has an insurance of $25,000, in the Home, of New-York; Ætna, of Hartford, and Firemen's Mutual, of New-York. A. M. Richmond & Son occupied the third floor as a button factory; they hired their steam power from McLaren, and lose but little heavy machinery. Their loss is $20,000, on which there is $2,000 insurance in the Hudson Mutual Insurance Company, of Jersey City, and $4,000 in another company. The Decorative Wood-pressing Company occupied the second floor, and lose $45,000, on which there is no insurance. A portion of the building was occupied by Coffin & Co., a firm engaged in manufacturing mathematical instruments, the amount of whose loss was not known, but it is thought to be about $7,500. Gabragen & Sons' molding and bracket shop, and Joseph Wood & Co.'s frog shop, were saved, but have no steam power to work, and can do no work until the engine is replaced. About 250 men and girls are thrown out of employment by the fire. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two unknown men were found yesterday unconscious in the street and were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Troop F, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Hoops, gave their annual invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

The Hildise Bund were addressed last evening by J. P. Solomon and L. Loewy, Esq., upon the aims of the Bund and its origin. The meeting was well attended.

The Treasurer of the German Savings Bank reports that the deposits at the bank during the past month amounted to $321,931 20, and the payments to $270,156 06.

Further investigation of the charges against Gen. Egan by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has been postponed for ten days, at the written request of Mayor Havemeyer.

At the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, last evening, the German societies, Social Reform Gesang Verein, the Quartet Club, Cordalia, Kreutzer Quartet Club, and the Rheingan Quartet Club, gave a musical entertainment.

The Umbrella and Parasol Makers' Union held a meeting at room No. 24 Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon to discuss the prospects of the trade. The union perseveres in its determination to oppose any attempted reduction of wages.

The Republican Union Social Club of the Fifteenth Assembly met, last evening, at No. 246 West Thirty-third street, Mr. Lewis M. Cohen presiding. Arrangements were made for the primary election, and a number of new members were elected.

A boy named James Philips, who was in the employment of J. Sabin & Co., No. 84 Nassau street, was sent to the bank, on Tuesday, to deposit checks and currency for $740, and has either absconded with the money or met with foul treatment.

A meeting of French working men will be held to-morrow evening at the Casino, in Houston street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present disheartening condition of the labor interests, and adopting appropriate measures to meet the evils likely to arise to the working classes therefrom.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association held their last regular monthly meeting, last evening, at No. 189 Spring street, Mr. Austin Leake presiding. Thirty new members were added to the roll, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the primary election on Tuesday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for Ex-Keeper Lawrence Phillips, of the Tombs, indicted for aiding Sharkey to escape, moved that his client be tried immediately or released on reasonable bail. The case was set down for Friday next peremptorily.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's new iron steamer Colon, built by Messrs. Jno. Roach & Son, of Chester, Penn., at a cost of about $600,000, is lying at the company's docks, Pier No. 42, North River, and will sail hence at noon to-morrow for Aspinwall. Stockholders and those interested in steam-ships are invited to inspect the Colon, Friday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11:30, prior to her departure.

The fifth anniversary of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Society will be celebrated at Association Hall this evening. Alexander Gilbert, Cashier of the Market National Bank, will preside. Mr. J. C. Parsons will read the annual report, and addresses will be made by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., and Hon. E. Delafield Smith. The Swedish Singing Society will assist.

BROOKLYN.

Walter A. Dawson was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a sewing-machine from Mrs. Ann Rafferty, of No. 35 Taylor street.

Cummings & Dougherty's tar-roofing establishment, in Sackett street, near Bond, was destroyed by fire, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $2,500; insured.

During the progress of a fair in the Hanson Place M. E. Church, on Tuesday night, a slight fire occurred, which occasioned about $100 damage, and very much frightened the ladies.

The dedication services of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church will take place this evening. Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach on the occasion. Rev. Wm. Howel Taylor, the pastor, will give a sermon at 10:30 A. M., and at 2:30 P. M. addresses will be delivered by the clergy of the vicinity.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Oats, Treasurer of Edgewater, had received, up to yesterday, the sum of $15,000 for village taxes, and only a few hundred dollars for gas taxes, which are levied at one per cent. The executor of the estate of Mr. Ceward refused to pay the gas tax bill against the estate, the amount of which is $450.

Supervisor Armstrong and Justices Allen, Kassner, and Wood, the Town Auditors of Middletown, met yesterday at the Town Clerk's office, in Stapleton, for the purpose of arranging and auditing all the bills against the town. A large batch of bills for counsel fees, under the Reform movement, were presented, some of them as high as $600, which were cut down fifty per cent., and some of them seventy-five per cent.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner F. V. Turner, wrecked in Huntington Bay, has been floated off and towed into Northport for repairs.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, one of the palace cars on Stewart's Central Railroad took fire at the depot in Hempstead village, and was totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. Loss, $6,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was instituted in Stockton Township, Camden County, on Monday.

George S. Plympton, of Jersey City, has been adjudicated a bankrupt by the United States District Court in Trenton.

A St. Vincent de Paul Society has been formed in St. Michael's Parish, Jersey City, and committees appointed to search for deserving objects of charity.

Garret Vreeland, aged twenty-two years, residing with his parents in Bayonne, was sent to pay a tax bill of $81 04, on Friday last, and has not since been seen.

George Howes, the boy who was run over at the Warren street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, on Tuesday, had his arm amputated at the Charity Hospital yesterday.

The engines of the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware, which were damaged by the sinking of the boat a short time ago, have been repaired, and stood a satisfactory test yesterday in Jersey City. She will be placed on the line at once.

Catherine Seivers and Patrick Muley were arrested and held in $200 each to appear for trial to answer a charge of assaulting Mrs. John Moran, at No. 53 Warren street, Jersey City, yesterday.

Adam Corr, the Republican candidate for State Senator at the last election in Passaic, was defeated by a majority of less than 100 votes, and proposes to contest the canvass on the ground of informality and fraud in several of the election districts. Yesterday, he served a notice to that effect upon John Hopper, the successful candidate.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition having closed Tuesday night, the work of removing the goods was begun yesterday, and the building will be immediately put in order for the fair in aid of the Old Ladies' Home, which will begin next Monday, Dec. 8. The managers will hold a meeting at the building, to-day, to devise a plan of operations.

Timothy Hart, a brakeman on a coal train, was injured at Crawford Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, yesterday, by the train running off the track. The engineer and fireman jumped off and were saved. The locomotive and five cars were destroyed. Hart's injuries will probably prove fatal, as both legs and one arm were broken. He was taken to his house at Plainfield.

The trial of Messrs. Welsh and Lennon, indicted for arson, was commenced in the Hudson County General Sessions, yesterday. The defendants were proprietors of a liquor saloon at the corner of Bay and Grove streets, Jersey City. The saloon was insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $2,000, and it was set on fire.

The silver-plated cake-basket found on James Greeley, who was arrested in Elizabeth as a suspicious character, was identified yesterday by Lewis H. Moore, of Linden, as property stolen from his house a few days ago. Mr. Moore also supplied a list of things stolen from his house on Monday night, when it was visited by a gang of burglars. His loss will amount to $500.

Grand Commander McIlhaney and Grand Captain General Weisse and Eminent Commander Geo. W. Southwick were present at the meeting of Hugh de Payens Commandery Knights Templar, in Jersey City, on Tuesday night, and E. C. G. W. Southwick, in the name of Manhattan Commandery of New-York, presented the commandery with an elaborately engrossed and framed set of resolutions, expressing gratitude for the courtesies rendered in burying a member of Manhattan.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 4, }
3 O'CLOCK A. M. }

THE MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

COMMENTS BY THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—5 A. M.—The *Times*, in a leader on President Grant's message, says the excessive privileges in regard to freedom from search claimed for vessels bearing the American flag would confer immunity on an open pirate. Such pretensions are indeed short-sighted for a mercantile nation. We cannot for a moment believe Congress will adopt the suggestions to prohibit national banks from paying interest on deposits. We do not agree with the President's financial remarks, generally, and think he is wrong in attributing recent troubles to the peculiar character of the currency. The advice to return to specie payment would be more satisfactory if the President told the country how to do it. The article praises the message for its moderation of tone in general, and on the Cuban question in particular. England will unreservedly support a policy which requires that Spain must really, as well as nominally, control Cuba.

The *Daily News* says the President's language concerning the Virginius affair is moderate and dignified.

The *Daily Telegraph* sees in the demand for the abolition of slavery in Cuba a menace which will greatly increase the difficulties of Castelar's situation.

The *Standard* thinks the only result the threats against Spain will have will be to hinder an adjustment.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION BEGUN.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the Bazaine Court-martial to-day M. Pourcet began the argument for the prosecution. He spoke at length on the penalty of death, to which the defendant was liable for capitulation in the open field.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—The steam-ship Hansa, from New-York Nov. 22, arrived here this morning for Bremen.

RIVAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

For several years the allopathic practitioners of Hudson County, N. J., have been quarreling about the District Medical Society, the last joint meeting having terminated in a quarrel. One party seized the minute-book and other documents, while the other party held the charter and some other papers. Each, to the number of thirty, resolved themselves into a society and claimed to be the Hudson County District Medical Society, the documents in the possession of both parties being produced as evidence of their right to the claim. The matter was appealed to the State society and a committee sat for several days taking testimony. When the annual meeting was held in Mount Holly last June, both parties had delegates present. The convention admitted a portion of both delegations, counseled moderation, and appointed another committee, which met in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and decided on their report. The disagreeing doctors still maintained their separate claims, and held private meetings monthly with all the dignity possible. On Tuesday both branches met, and elected officers and delegates to represent them at the next State Convention to be held at Long Branch next June.

The rival branches are known as the "Culver crowd," and the "Carpenter faction." The former elected the following officers: President, J. D. McGill; Vice President, H. H. Abernethy; Secretary, J. F. Field; Treasurer, L. A. McBride; Reporter, T. R. Varick; Committee on Ethics, Drs. Culver, Watson, Payn, Chabert, Benson, and Miller; Delegates to State Medical Society, Drs. Payn, Chabert, Watson, Culver, Benson, Field, McGill, and Abernethy. The other branch elected A. A. Lutkins, President; B. D. Carpenter, Vice President; H. Mitchell, Treasurer; B. A. Andrews, Reporter; Delegates to State Medical Society, Drs. Voudg, Prendergast, Buffett, Hunt, Forman, Mitchell, Cornelison, Carpenter, and Morris.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDERER.

Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, a Russian, and for twenty years past officiating as a missionary among the sailors in New-York, called at the Hudson County Jail yesterday, and conversed for a short time with Jacob Mecchla, the Finn, who is under sentence to be hanged to-morrow morning. The missionary talked to him for a few minutes, but Mecchela was so profane that he could not remain with him. Mr. Hedstrom says that the prisoner is crazy and does not realize his position. Rev. Father Vanuta, the Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, tried to talk to Mecchla, but he, too, was insulted and driven out by the filthy imprecations of the condemned man. During Tuesday night Mecchla was restless and did not sleep until his demands for a glass of whisky were satisfied. Yesterday morning he performed an elaborate toilet, and smoked as long as the cigars supplied to him lasted. The carpenters completed the fence at the rear of the jail yesterday, and the yard is clear of all obstructions. It is in an angle formed by the jail and an extension built in the rear of the jail. The condemned man will be taken from his cell on the east side of the jail, and through the private apartments of Mrs. Jones, the jailoress, to an alley-way on the western side of the jail to the inclosure, where the New-York Tombs gallows has been placed in position. Sheriff Reinhardt will officiate himself, as the law of the State requires the Sheriff to perform such duties. The services of the New-York hangman will not be required, as was reported. Mecchla does not realize his position, and seems to have no desire beyond the gratification of his appetite, and a wish to be revenged on his enemies.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, two young men, named James McCurron and Daniel Daryon, were committed for trial by Justice Wandell, charged with stealing clothing and valuables, worth $177, from the residence of J. H. S. Toothaker, of No. 984 Second avenue. A portion of the stolen property was returned to Mr. Toothaker by McCarron's father, and the police knew where to find the remainder.... John Harvey and Wm. Meehan, who were caught in the act of robbing the house of Charles M. Dickinson, at No. 657 Lexington avenue, on Nov. 20, were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.... Charles Walker and Geo. Dunham, charged with stealing fifty dressed hogs from the Communipaw abbatoir, which they sold to Jacob Lang, butcher, of No. 783 Seventh avenue, were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. Another complaint was made against Dunham, who is proved to have stolen a set of harness from John H. Weldon, of No. 355 West Houston street, on the 19th ult.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The Rollwagen will case came up again for hearing yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings in the Surrogate's Court, but was adjourned until Dec. 15, owing to the fact that a posthumous child has been born to the alleged widow of the deceased, who is the proponent in the case, which requires a supplementary petition to be filed and the issue of a new citation in order to "bring in the infant" as a party to the proceedings. Messrs. Arnaux, Rich and Woodford appeared for the proponent, and Henry L. Clinton, Malcolm Campbell, and Messrs. Langbein for the contestants.

E. A. WOODWARD AND THE RING FRAUDS.

Not a little consternation has been excited among several members of the late Tammany Ring, who have hitherto been successful in escaping the fate which has overtaken Tweed and Ingersoll, by the report that E. A. Woodward was about to return to this City. The rumor is to the effect that Woodward has agreed, under certain conditions, to turn State's evidence. The District Attorney refuses to make any statement in regard to the report, neither affirming nor denying its truth. Woodward was generally regarded as the "go-between" of the Ring—the party who divided the moneys fraudulently taken from the City Treasury.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Josiah Oakes, an old and esteemed merchant of this City, died suddenly at Pine Orchard, Conn., on Tuesday morning. He was at one time a partner of the firm of William J. Carey & Co., and after retiring from that concern was for many years Vice President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and was also connected with various business enterprises in the City. Mr. Oakes was esteemed through life for his integrity and liberality.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Freights, ꝑ hhd. of Sugar from ports on the north coast to the United States, $4 25@$4 50; ꝑ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@60s.; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 47s. 6d.@57s. 6d. Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 68@69 premium; short sight, gold, 83@87 premium; on London, 102@105 premium; on Paris, 76@78 premium.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market more active with a firmer feeling, but no advance; demand confined to shipping Steers; sales of Fair to Good at $4 25@$4 75; Choice, $5@$5 45; Extra, $5 60@$5 65; through Texans, $1 75@$2 75; Corn-fed, $3 75@$4 55, the latter for Extra averaging 11½ cwt.; shipments, 1,600. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 27,000; weather warm; packers buying very few at $4 15@$4 25; Fair to Choice shippers paying $4 20@$4 30, closing weak with many unsold; shipments, 8,500. Sheep dull; receipts, 845; sales at $2 50@$4.

[Advertisement.]

Buy your Hat and Furs at KNOX'S, and procure an elegant and becoming fabric. Knox's stores are at No. 112 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Bradford and maid, Mrs. Salomon and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bullen, John Galloway and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sargent, P. Lawrence, John Hunter, J. S. Braden, John R. Walcott, S. W. McNulty, Mrs. Sargents' maid, Henry Ashhurst and child, C. W. Kohlsaat, C. H. Millar, Miss Ella R. Small, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collette, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Holland, A. H. Gilliaw, John Lancaster, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. English and child, James Gazeley, Fred. Ransom, James Stabler, Alfred Hollis, Mrs. Lufberry and child, R. L. Cumming, Wostor H. Brewster, W. H. Irwin, Mrs. R. Amorette, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Doremus, Will Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Simpson, Edwin Reyluff, Joseph Ever, Mr. Mack, F. R. Harold, A. Openhyn, Wm. M. Cartney, J. B. Armstrong, Wm. Gray, A. W. Maas, J. F. N. De Flour, A. W. Levinson, Enoch Steel, R. Fort, Albert Cowell, E. L. Rowan, Wm. Hickok, E. Cheatham, George G. Holt, Mr. Rhodes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:08 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises..4:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:24 | Gov. Island.8:13 | Hell Gate...9:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Bremen, (Ger.,) Schullenburg, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Dallas, Heins, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Barks Stabbestad, (Norw.,) Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Moderato, (Ital.,) Marini, Dublin, Ireland, A. P. Agresta; Minerva, (Ger.,) Poleves, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jane Adeline, Westdyke, Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

Brig Dashaway, (Br.,) Kain, Bahia.

Schr. Edw. Burton, (Br.,) Pettis, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehnicke, Stettin Nov. 6, Copenhagen 7th, Antwerp 15th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co. Experienced fair weather to lat. 42, lon. 50; had then a strong westerly gale of three days' duration, and westerly winds for the rest of the passage. Nov. 23, lat. 42 57, lon. 39, spoke bark Olbers, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen. Passengers by steam-ship Franklin, from Stettin, &c.—Jos. Wolf, C. V. Suchodolsky, C. K. Waite, Emma Ahrens, O. Hansen.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Phila., with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sissen, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. & L. D. E. Esconasa—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Enrica Merello, (Ital.,) Michelini, Amsterdam 62 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Carbone, (Ital.,) Ansaldo, Gloucester 58 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine, Me.,) Hatch, Demerara Oct. 27, with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Angola, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Morris, Windsor, N. S., 26 ds., with 220 tons plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Margie McFadden, Kempt, N. S., 14 ds., with 330 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Bratt, Son & Co.

WIND—Sunset; light, S. W.; thick fog.

SAILED.

Steamers Bremen, for Bremen; Abyssinia, Canada, and Nevada, for Liverpool; Olympia, for Glasgow; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans. (Most of the above steamers left their docks, but will probably not go to sea on account of the thick fog prevailing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3—Arr. bark Balgowrie, from Havana; schr. L. S. Russell, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Enrique, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.—Arr. schr. Barend, 104 ds. from Rio Grande, short of provisions. Sld. schr. Titiana, for New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Arr. steamer Marathon, from Liverpool.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship Oakland, from Callao; barks Eulalia, from Liverpool; Prince Napoleon, from Belfast; Divio, from Liverpool; Assunto, from Genoa; Ristinestad, from Liverpool; Haranza and Brothers; schr. Jonas S. French, from Boston for Washington.

Passed out, brig Potomac, for Demerara; schr. Lucy, for Bristol Channel; bark Minerod.

Sld. Schr. R. M. Brookings, from Jacksonville, for Philadelphia; Anna Walker, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; Rising Sun, for Bristol.

SAVANNAH, Ga. Dec. 3.—Arr. ships Alice Reed, from Waldoboro, Me.; Castmer, from Liverpool; bark Vaso, from Gloucester; schrs. Rosalie, Nassau, Jaquis, and Middleton, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ships Julia, for Liverpool; L. B. Gilchrist, for Liverpool; bark Traveller, for Havre.

Brig Silas Alward, from Bermuda to St. Mary's, is ashore below St. Johns, high and dry.

Bark Tarquin, from Pensacola, with a cargo of timber, was passed, abandoned at sea, by the schr. Harry Shepherd.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 2.—Arr. schrs. James S. Hewitt, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Alpine, Hoboken, for Portsmouth; M. E. Higgins, Provincetown, for New-York; Lelia Linwood, Norwich, for do.

Returned, brigs Keystone and Whittaker; schrs. Canary, Rio, P. Boice, Delmont, Locket, E. H. Nash, Castalia, (Br.,) Samuel Hart, Eveline, T. Sinnockson, Owen P. Hinds, Anna Leland, Opera, (Br.,) Mary Lee, Newton, L. B. Sargent, Union, American Eagle, Caroline Grant, George Savage, Balloon, and Grace Girdler.

Sld. schr. Light of the East.

Wind E.; snowing.

Dec. 3—9 A. M.—No arrivals; foggy and calm.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Sld. for American ports: Canadian, Laboramus, Jennie and Albert, Southern Cross, Amedee, Manfred.

Arr. out from American ports: Queen of Commerce, Victoria, Aquila, Delta, Selma, City of Liverpool, Jonathan Chase, Crown Jewel, Alexandria, Rebecca, Pillau, Fraternitas, Weser, Charles Kahl, Osanna, Candide, Constantine, Cupid, Salvatore, Dolenico, Yio G., Lohengrin, Cathcart, and Ceylon.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. O. Blanck, from Stettin Nov. 20, via Copenhagen and Antwerp, sld. from the latter port for New-York Nov. 28.

The steam-ship Washington, Capt. C. Arnold, of the same line, sld. from Stettin Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., for New-York, via Copenhagen and Antwerp.

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